



# Assessing Labor Abuses in the Supply Chain of Oriental Tobacco in Türkiye

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ICF Macro, Inc.

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This report presents research on child labor in the supply chain of Oriental tobacco in Türkiye. ICF prepared this report according to the terms specified in its contract with the U.S. Department of Labor. The research team would like to express sincere thanks to all the parties involved for their support and valuable contributions.

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This study was prepared by ICF and the Development Workshop Cooperative.

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## ABBREVIATIONS

<b>BAT</b>	British American Tobacco
<b>c.i.f.</b>	cost including freight
<b>ÇKS</b>	Farmer Registration System
<b>CLMRS</b>	child labor monitoring and remediation system
<b>EİB</b>	Aegean Exporters' Association
<b>f.o.b.</b>	free on board
<b>ILO</b>	International Labor Organization
<b>KII</b>	key informant interview
<b>NGO</b>	non-governmental organization
<b>OTP</b>	Oriental Tobacco Packing
<b>PMI</b>	Philip Morris International
<b>TADAB</b>	Tobacco and Alcohol Department
<b>TEKEL</b>	General Directorate of Monopolies
<b>THS</b>	Tobacco Heating System
<b>TTC</b>	transnational tobacco company
<b>TTL</b>	Türkiye Tütüncülük
<b>UAE</b>	United Arab Emirates

## GLOSSARY

**American Blend:** A type of cigarette tobacco blend typically made from a mixture of Virginia, Burley, and Oriental tobacco, often with added flavorings. This style of cigarette is produced and consumed globally.

**Child Labor:** Child labor is defined by International Labor Organization Conventions 138 on the Minimum Age for Admission to Employment and 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labor. It includes employment below the minimum age as established in national legislation, hazardous unpaid household services, and the worst forms of child labor; all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale or trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom, or forced or compulsory labor; the use, procuring, or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography, or for pornographic purposes; the use, procuring, or offering of a child for illicit activities; and work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.

**Cigarette Blend:** A specified mix of different varieties of tobacco of different quality grades suitable for cigarette manufacturing.

**Cigars, Cheroots, Cigarillos:** Tobacco products made from rolled tobacco leaves. Cigars are larger in size, typically hand-rolled, and made entirely of tobacco (filler, binder, and wrapper). Cheroots are straight, open-ended cigars, often machine-made and without a tapered or closed end. Cigarillos are small, narrow cigars, usually machine-made, intended for short smoking durations. Unlike cigarettes, these products are not filtered. Oriental tobacco is generally not used in their production due to its leaf characteristics.

**Contract:** A contract, arranged in line with the principles set by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, which includes the names and addresses of the buyer and the producer (or their representatives), the type of tobacco, the place and area of cultivation, production quantity, type classifications and prices, delivery conditions, payment terms, and reciprocal obligations of the parties, as well as special provisions.

**Contract Farming:** A production model in which farmers grow tobacco based on a contract with a leaf-buying company, which guarantees purchase and provides technical guidance.

**Fermentation:** The process of moisturizing dried tobacco leaves to enhance their aroma and softness.

**Homogenized Tobacco:** Tobacco leaf produced by finely milling tobacco particles and forming them into uniform sheets using paper-making techniques. It is mainly used in machine-made cigars as binder or wrapper due to its strength and burn uniformity.

**Hookah/Waterpipe Tobacco:** A moist, flavored tobacco blend made mainly from Virginia tobacco, molasses, glycerin, and flavorings, designed for use in waterpipes. It is heated with charcoal, and the smoke is filtered through water before inhalation.

**Irrigation Union:** A local public entity in Türkiye, established to operate and maintain irrigation facilities and ensure the distribution of water to agricultural lands, based on the compulsory membership of farmers who own land within the irrigation area.

**Labor Intermediary:** A local broker who arranges and manages agricultural labor, often handling wages and work logistics.

**Landowner:** Owner of agricultural land; not necessarily involved in active tobacco cultivation.

**Leaf (Tobacco Leaf):** The main part of the tobacco plant that is processed and traded.

**Leaf-Buying/Leaf-Processing Company:** A company that purchases, processes, and often exports leaf tobacco. In Oriental tobacco cultivation, it is a party to the contract arranged with the tobacco farmer. This entity typically holds a tobacco processing license.

**Leaf Tobacco Processing:** The process of removing the stems from cured tobacco leaves, and shredding, blending, and, if necessary, flavoring them.

**Oriental Tobacco:** A type of tobacco characterized by its small leaves and strong aroma. The plant produces a larger number of leaves than other tobacco types and is primarily grown in Mediterranean countries. It is also referred to as “Turkish tobacco.”

**Other Manufactured Tobacco; Tobacco Substitutes (Other Than Cigarettes and Cigars):** This includes products such as chewing tobacco, pipe tobacco, and other tobacco substitutes or blends used for smoking or chewing.

**Raw Tobacco/Unprocessed Tobacco:** Whole and torn tobacco leaves that have been harvested and dried using various methods. It may be either unsorted or subjected to a rough sorting process.

**Reconstituted Tobacco:** Tobacco made by recovering tobacco scraps, stems, and dust, which are ground, mixed with binders, and pressed into sheet-like material. It is used in cigarette blends to improve consistency, reduce cost, and control nicotine and tar levels.

**Seasonal Migratory Agricultural Worker:** A person who temporarily moves from one region to another to work in agriculture during planting or harvesting seasons. In Türkiye, these workers usually migrate as family units.

**Seedling:** In tobacco cultivation, it is the young plant grown from seed before being transplanted into the field.

**Semi-Oriental Tobacco:** Tobacco varieties cultivated in regions outside the core Oriental tobacco belt of western Türkiye (primarily the Aegean provinces such as İzmir, Manisa, Denizli, Muğla, and Amasya’s Gümüşhacıköy district). While sharing many physical and aromatic characteristics with Oriental tobacco, such as small leaves, low nicotine content, and sun-curing, it originates from eastern or southeastern provinces and is thus considered a hybrid type. In practice, both Oriental and semi-Oriental tobaccos are generally grouped under the broader category of “Oriental tobacco” in Turkish industry classifications.

**Sharecropping:** A farming system in which a farmer cultivates land owned by someone else and shares a portion of the harvest with the landowner. The sharecropper usually provides labor and inputs, and the landowner supplies the land.

**Stemmed or Stripped Tobacco:** Tobacco leaves that have had their stems or veins removed, ready for further processing or use. Unlike many other varieties of tobacco, Oriental tobacco is not stemmed or stripped. Due to the small size of its leaf, the stem remains intact.

**Sun-Cured:** Tobacco that is cured under direct sunlight; commonly used for Oriental tobacco.

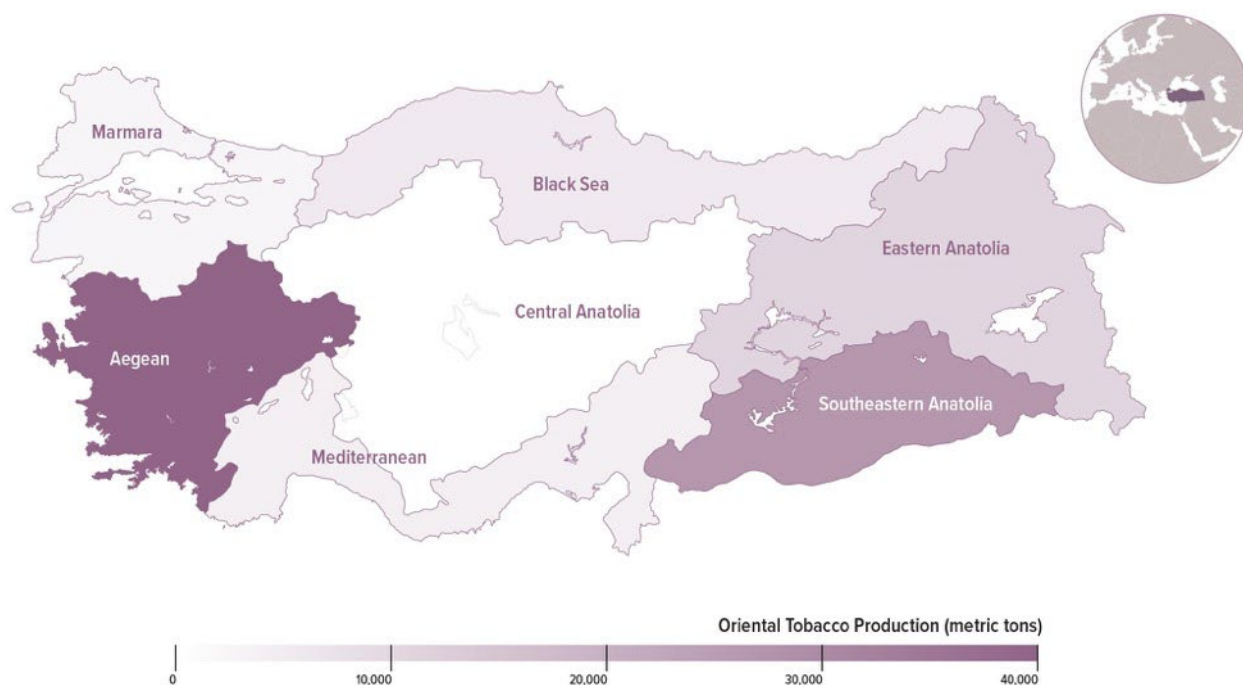
**Tobacco Farmer:** A person engaged in tobacco cultivation. Often participates in contract farming agreements with leaf-buying companies, especially in Oriental tobacco cultivation. They may also cultivate tobacco on their own account, using land they own or rent.

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## CONTEXT

Markets that allow for unfair labor practices, such as child labor, harm American businesses and workers, because they are forced to compete with lower costs of production abroad. Relatedly, U.S. businesses that source from these markets face substantial supply chain risks. Given the strong trade ties between U.S. cigarette manufacturers and Türkiye’s tobacco sector, this study explores the use of child labor in the supply chain of Oriental tobacco in Türkiye to help U.S. businesses assess supply chain risks and identify appropriate mitigation efforts.

Although Oriental tobacco is only cultivated in countries along the Mediterranean Sea, it maintains a ubiquitous presence across much of the global tobacco supply chain, particularly in cigarette production. Distinguished by its small leaves, strong aroma, and unique flavor profile, Oriental tobacco is a key ingredient in “American blend” style cigarettes. This globally dominant blend, first popularized in America, consists of 10–15% Oriental tobacco, with Virginia and Burley tobacco varieties constituting the remainder. Türkiye produces an estimated 57% of the world’s Oriental tobacco, securing its place as the leading global supplier (Tobacco Atlas, 2025).



Source: Produced by ICF with data from the Tobacco and Alcohol Department, 2024

In 2024, Türkiye produced approximately 64,500 metric tons of Oriental tobacco (Tobacco and Alcohol Department, 2025). While Oriental tobacco is grown across six of the country’s seven regions, commercial cultivation is heavily concentrated in the Aegean region and, to a lesser extent, the Southeastern Anatolia region. Cultivation and harvesting in Türkiye is carried out exclusively through a contract farming model in which smallholder farmers sign contracts with leaf-buying companies at the beginning of the growing season to produce a pre-agreed quantity of tobacco. Although contracts are typically made with an individual farmer, the labor often comes from the farming household as a whole. In many cases, children in the household will engage in tobacco production to address peak labor demands, especially during the harvesting season. This is driven by a strong financial incentive for

tobacco farmers to use labor within the household to maximize household income, as opposed to hiring outside labor. This incentive is reinforced by various economic factors, such as the high cost of inputs, especially daily wage labor, low profit margins from tobacco production, and high inflation.

Work in tobacco production is widely viewed as hazardous and unsafe for children due to long working hours, physically strenuous and repetitive tasks, the use of sharp tools and agro-chemicals, and the potential for exposure to green tobacco sickness. However, no previous studies have quantitatively analyzed the working conditions of children involved in Oriental tobacco production in Türkiye and compared them to international guidelines to identify specific cases of child labor. Furthermore, there has been no comprehensive effort in Türkiye to trace how Oriental tobacco produced with child labor moves through supply chains to reach downstream domestic and international markets.

## PURPOSE OF STUDY

This mixed-methods study examines the presence of child labor in Türkiye's supply chain of Oriental tobacco. To this end, research was framed around two main objectives: (1) identify the potential presence and job characteristics of children engaged in contract-based Oriental tobacco production in the Aegean region of Türkiye to better understand the nature of child labor in the sector; and (2) map the supply chain of contract-based Oriental tobacco in Türkiye to (a) identify key actors/intermediaries, (b) assess the relationships and power dynamics between these actors, and (c) determine how tobacco produced with child labor may end up in downstream goods both domestically and abroad. This research also includes the sub-objective of broadly analyzing how tobacco production and supply chain dynamics are changing in southeast Türkiye and what implications that may have for the future of tobacco production in Türkiye and the use of child labor.

## METHODOLOGY

The study applied a mixed-methods approach, including an extensive review of secondary literature and trade data, a non-representative survey of adult Oriental tobacco farmers (n=130), key informant interviews (n=22) with those familiar with the tobacco industry, and in-depth qualitative interviews with tobacco farmers (n=15) and the children of tobacco farmers (n=10). The farmers' survey captured respondents' socio-demographic information, work activities, and perceptions of working children. Respondents were also asked to identify one of their children who regularly works alongside them in tobacco cultivation and harvesting, hereafter referred to as a focal child. Respondents were asked to provide the focal child's socio-demographic information and work characteristics. Focal children were considered to be experiencing child labor if they engaged in hazardous work or exceeded the prescribed number of working hours for their age group.<sup>1</sup> Data collection for this study took place from June to October 2025, and the research team conducted a scoping trip in October 2024, which helped inform both the study design and the final report.

## KEY FINDINGS

**Child labor appears socially normalized and widely practiced in Oriental tobacco cultivation and harvesting in the Aegean region of Türkiye.** All focal children met the threshold of child labor due to engaging in hazardous work activities, and 86% met the threshold for child labor

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<sup>1</sup> International Labor Organization guidelines were used to determine the number of working hours per child age group that constitute child labor. The study developed a list of hazardous work activities based on International Labor Organization guidelines and hazardous work as defined in domestic legislation in Türkiye. Detailed information on how this study defined child labor can be found in Appendix 4.

through the excessive number of hours they spent working. It is also telling that 87% of surveyed Oriental tobacco farmers had children who help them with tobacco cultivation and harvesting. Although the survey employed convenience sampling and is therefore not statistically representative, these findings strongly suggest that children born into households that grow Oriental tobacco in the Aegean region of Türkiye are highly likely to work alongside their parents and be exposed to conditions equivalent to child labor.

Both qualitative and quantitative research findings also indicate that child labor is socially normalized in Oriental tobacco production. According to respondents, children's involvement is often viewed as a natural extension of family responsibility and socialization. This perception reduces the stigma attached to children's presence in the fields and reinforces the idea that all family members, regardless of age, must contribute to household income and shoulder the burden of tobacco production, particularly during labor-intensive periods such as transplanting and harvesting.

**Focal children were exposed to multiple hazardous work activities, including harvesting tobacco at night.** Although exposure to one work hazard is sufficient to constitute a state of child labor by international standards, focal children experienced an average of 5.9 hazards each, and all focal children were exposed to at least one hazard. The most common hazards across the sample include repetitive fast-paced work for long hours (68%), carrying, pushing, or pulling heavy loads (66%), and using heavy machinery or driving vehicles (63%).

Working at night was also a common hazard among focal children (61%). During fieldwork, researchers visited the tobacco fields at night and visually confirmed that children were picking tobacco in the dark, aided by the use of headlamps. Under international labor standards, night work is specifically mentioned as one of the worst forms of child labor because it interferes with children's sleep cycles and can have detrimental effects on their long-term physical and mental development. Turkish law explicitly prohibits children from working at night in industrial settings, but it makes no mention of children engaging in night work in agricultural settings, presenting a serious gap in domestic policy with significant real-world implications for children working in tobacco production.

**The economic drivers of child labor are closely tied to the contract farming model and the financial realities of farming households.** Oriental tobacco production in Türkiye is carried out almost exclusively under a contracting model, in which farmers sign contracts with a small number of powerful leaf-buying companies, often referred to as the "big six" (Alliance One, Socotab, Türkiye Tütüncülük, Sunel, Özege, and Prestij). These companies provide seeds, technical guidance, and advance payments, and hold substantial market leverage over tobacco farmers and contract pricing. This significant power imbalance between market actors occurs in a highly inflationary environment in Türkiye in which the cost of agricultural inputs has significantly increased over the past several years. Most notably, wages for day labor in the data collection area nearly doubled from 2024 to 2025. Although the price that leaf-buying companies pay for Oriental tobacco has increased over the past few years, respondents believed that this increase has not been proportional to the increase in input costs, leaving farmers with smaller or non-existent profit margins and a strong incentive to lean more heavily on child labor to reduce production costs.

**The expansion of tobacco cultivation in the southeast and the use of new production models present a new, yet under-researched, risk for child labor in the industry.** Southeastern Türkiye has seen an expansion of tobacco production, driven by the legal requirement for a higher proportion of domestically produced tobacco in cigarettes. Although the contract farming model is present in the southeast, leaf-buying companies also directly operate large tobacco farms. In this region, a relatively young population, large household sizes, and the widespread reliance on seasonal migrant labor present a potential risk for child labor. Further monitoring and research would be needed

to investigate this risk on large, company-operated tobacco farms as this model of production becomes more prominent in the coming years.

**Supply chain traceability is lost in downstream processing, making it challenging to link farm-level production to downstream products.** As part of their contract agreement, Oriental tobacco farmers pack their tobacco in large boxes and send it to designated collection points. At this point, the leaf buyer places barcodes on the boxes containing information on the tobacco's origin and quality grading. From the collection points, tobacco is transported to regional depots and then to large processing facilities in İzmir and Manisa, where leaves from multiple provinces are cleaned, re-graded, fermented, and blended. During this process, traceability at the level of the individual farmer or even district is lost, as different batches are mixed to meet a customer's blend requirements. Once blended and re-boxed, tobacco is classified only by grade and crop year, erasing all prior identifiers. This blending practice means that tobacco produced with child labor is indistinguishable from tobacco from other sources and can enter both domestic cigarette production and export channels without detection.

While government systems such as the Tobacco Market Information System and the Tobacco and Alcohol Customs Management System regulate the transport, storage, and export of tobacco, their focus is strictly on product quality and taxation, rather than labor conditions. This creates a paradox: Türkiye's Oriental tobacco supply chain is tightly regulated in terms of product quality and trade compliance yet remains opaque when it comes to working conditions and child labor. This structural disconnect allows child labor to persist at the field level and, through blending and processing practices, allows tobacco produced with child labor to flow into both domestic and global markets without visibility or accountability. **Given these traceability limitations, all Oriental tobacco and downstream goods produced in Türkiye, such as cigarettes, are at risk of being produced with or using inputs produced with child labor. In other words, companies have no way of confirming that the Oriental tobacco they procure from Türkiye is not made with child labor.**

**Türkiye is a major exporter of both Oriental tobacco and cigarettes to the United States.** Since the United States cannot produce Oriental tobacco domestically, it depends heavily on imports from Türkiye to supply its cigarette industry with sufficient Oriental tobacco to produce "American blend" cigarettes. In 2024, the United States was the second largest destination market for Turkish Oriental tobacco exports, holding a 21% market share valued at \$69 million (TDM, 2025). This represents 8.8% of all U.S. tobacco imports by value (TDM, 2025). Türkiye is also a major consumer and exporter of Oriental tobacco in the form of cigarettes. Of the cigarettes produced domestically, 76% are purchased by domestic consumers, and the remaining 24% are exported to the United States, Iraq, Israel, and Romania (TDM, 2025). In 2024, the United States was Türkiye's second largest cigarette export market, accounting for 10% of exports and making Türkiye the third largest cigarette supplier to the United States (TDM, 2025).

**The tobacco sector in Türkiye is largely owned by foreign companies.** The tobacco manufacturing industry in Türkiye is dominated by transnational tobacco companies (TTCs), which represent 92% of the sector, making it the manufacturing industry with the highest level of foreign ownership in the country.

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Child labor in Oriental tobacco production in Türkiye is not an isolated practice, but rather a structural outcome of weak accountability mechanisms and a farmer contracting model that reinforces the market leverage of leaf-buying companies and TTCs. These dynamics keep farmers trapped in a state of financial precarity and economic dependency and sustain conditions in which households resort to child labor to

make ends meet. Addressing this issue requires binding corporate due diligence requirements, effective government enforcement, mutually beneficial market arrangements, and effective social protections for tobacco farmers and their families. With collective responsibility and sustained political will, Türkiye has the opportunity to set a precedent by creating a tobacco sector in which child labor is no longer tolerated.

## Recommendations

### To the Government of Türkiye:

Ending child labor in Oriental tobacco production requires a policy framework in which leaf-buying companies and TTCs are directly accountable for labor conditions at the farm level, where child labor risks have historically been externalized. To do so, it is essential that the principles of transparency and traceability are translated into enforceable and concrete measures. The government has a central responsibility to establish and enforce a legal framework that compels compliance, sets penalties for violations, and ensures oversight.

- Address existing gaps in labor regulations.
  - Revise the Labor Act (2003) Article 4 (b) to allow for government monitoring of labor abuses in small-scale enterprises in agriculture. At present, the law does not allow for monitoring of enterprises employing 50 or fewer individuals in agriculture. This makes it largely ineffective at deterring child labor in Oriental tobacco cultivation and harvesting, in which most work activities are performed by households and small groups of wage laborers. A lower threshold of individuals, perhaps two to three, would be more appropriate to identify child labor in Oriental tobacco production and other agricultural activities.
  - Revise the Labor Act (2003) to recognize night work in all settings as a form of child labor. Article 73 of the Act identifies night work in industrial settings as hazardous work that is forbidden for children. Expanding this definition to count night work as hazardous in any setting would not only address children's night work in Oriental tobacco production but also align domestic legislation with international labor standards.
- Require TTCs to comply with the revised Labor Act to operate in the country. Given the high concentration of foreign ownership in the industry, the Government of Türkiye should consider making the licensing and operation of TTCs contingent upon their compliance with provisions to prohibit child labor, as noted in a revised version of the Labor Act. This compliance must extend to their own operations and across their entire supply chain, including leaf-buying companies and contract-based farmers.
- Link the licensing of leaf-buying companies to requirements for traceability and transparency. Under existing legislation, a company must be licensed under the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to legally purchase tobacco leaf. To receive and maintain an active license, companies should be required to meet standards for supply chain traceability and transparency. The licensing regime should include sufficient penalties for non-compliance, including substantial fees and the revocation of licensing.
- Develop a farm-level traceability system. Companies should be required to register sourcing contracts at the farm level, including data on labor conditions.
  - Mandate the use of continuous farm-lot identifiers. These identifiers should persist throughout the entire tobacco supply chain from farm to final product, allowing companies to trace product inputs back to their origin and pave the way for improved accountability.

- Require leaf-buying companies to annually publish reports on farm-level labor conditions, contract farmer earnings, and health and safety standards. Licensing should also require a verification process of report findings conducted by accredited non-governmental organizations (NGOs).
- Develop a state-backed interoperable digital system for supply chain transparency. This system could be populated by data from leaf-purchasing companies, required for their licensing. Ideally, the system could link Oriental tobacco plots to every supply chain node, from leaf buyers and processors to export warehouses, allowing for enhanced transparency and traceability across the supply chain. All anonymized data and reports in this system could be made publicly available on a centralized online platform maintained by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

### **To Private Sector Actors:**

Breaking the cycle of financial vulnerability for tobacco farmers and their subsequent use of child labor demands a comprehensive framework that integrates labor standards, fair contract pricing benchmarks, meaningful programs to identify, prevent and remedy child labor, and crisis-responsive protections. Private sector actors have a direct responsibility to align procurement practices with fair labor and pricing standards and to share the costs of compliance, preventing the financial economic burden of reform from being transferred onto farmers.

- Integrate child labor prohibitions and related programs into all tiers of the company's supply chain.
- Assess risks. Identify risk factors for child labor in business operations and identify areas of high risk in company operations and supply chains.
- Establish worker engagement structures. Leaf-buying companies should identify local worker-led organizations or civil society organizations to collaborate on programs to eliminate child labor in the tobacco industry. This includes, but is not limited to, collecting information on the prevalence of child labor, identifying practices that cause or contribute to barriers to eliminating child labor in tobacco production, identifying risk factors, establishing standards for remedy, and verifying its implementation.
- Launch or revamp prevention programs. Establish child labor prevention program hubs to assess risk in areas of tobacco production and develop prevention programming customized to the risk factors identified.
- Establish child labor monitoring and remediation systems (CLMRS). Consider implementing CLMRS systems, which rely on community facilitators to identify children in or at risk of child labor cases. The facilitator ensures that the child and their household receive support to end the practice and prevent recurrence. CLMRS facilitators conduct regular follow-up visits and monitor the practices on the farm. These systems support households so they can manage without child labor and ensure that remedy is provided where appropriate. The process is tracked in a database or other mechanism to ensure consistent follow-up for all cases.
- Reform management systems and internal controls in tobacco companies. Initiate a gap analysis of management oversight, operational systems, internal controls, and due diligence programs over suppliers and subcontractors. Reform these areas of operations to ensure effective implementation and enforcement of company policies and procedures that seek to end child labor.
- Conduct joint monitoring and verification. Companies should work with local stakeholders, such as the Agricultural Chamber of Commerce, civil society organizations, and NGOs, to monitor areas of risk and verify remediation.
- Establish a fair pricing benchmark and production reference price. Commission a reputable research institution to conduct an independent assessment of the living income required for

tobacco-growing households, using internationally recognized methodologies, such as the Anker methodology. Establish this benchmark as the reference point for all contract pricing. Ensure that all input charges are consistent with local market prices and are clearly explained in the contract. Establish an independent assessment of region-specific input costs for production of tobacco. Combine these cost assessments with the living income benchmark to set a farm-gate price for tobacco. Doing so will secure farmer livelihoods and reduce their reliance on child labor.

- Establish a crisis-flexibility and assistance mechanism. Include clauses in contracts that identify and allow adjustments for crises such as pandemics, inflationary shocks, and natural disasters. Introduce support measures (temporary subsidies, social protection, or corporate cost-sharing) so that farmers do not resort to child labor when their income security is threatened.
- Implement systems for farm-lot identification. Implement a non-reassignable farm-lot key system that persists across all transformation events (intake, batching, splitting, blending, and manufacturing). Transfer farm-lot identifiers from leaf-buying company systems into downstream cigarette manufacturer company systems to maintain continuity throughout the supply chain. Adopt composite metadata layers for graded batches containing leaves from multiple farms, recording the full set of contributing farm-lot identifiers rather than collapsing them into a single batch ID.
- Ensure traceability and transparency. Develop a supply chain traceability system that tracks tobacco from the point of harvest throughout the production process, to the point of sale. Implement role-based access controls to this system that allow selective transparency. This would protect commercial proprietary data on cigarette blends, while providing labor inspectors and relevant third-party auditors access to the system's databases.

## **To Civil Society:**

Breaking dependence on child labor requires a dual approach of supporting farmers to sustain productivity without child labor while protecting children through direct interventions. Social development partners, including NGOs, trade unions, farmer associations, and child-rights organizations, should work with local authorities and communities to build the social infrastructure to make these interventions possible.

- Participate in independent monitoring and verification. Civil society actors should help establish and operate independent monitoring systems to identify children engaged in tobacco production and track their school attendance. They can complement government inspections by conducting community-based checks during harvest periods and advocating for inspection regimes that extend to night-time hours, when child labor often occurs undetected.
- Provide targeted conditional support. NGOs and social development partners should consider providing conditional cash transfers and school-related assistance (tuition, uniforms, meals, transportation) to families, ensuring that children remain in school. They can also advocate for and co-design child protection programs financed by multinational corporations.
- Identify and mitigate risks for children. Civil society organizations should extend monitoring to all children living on farms, even those not directly working, given the risks posed by unsafe housing and agricultural environments (e.g., irrigation ponds, fire hazards, pesticide exposure, extreme heat). NGOs can conduct household-level risk assessments and deliver family-based training on child safety, health, and preventive practices. Independent civil society experts should verify the implementation of these safety measures and publish their findings to strengthen accountability.

tobacco-growing households, using internationally recognized methodologies, such as the Anker methodology. Establish this benchmark as the reference point for all contract pricing. Ensure that all input charges are consistent with local market prices and are clearly explained in the contract. Establish an independent assessment of region-specific input costs for production of tobacco. Combine these cost assessments with the living income benchmark to set a farm-gate price for tobacco. Doing so will secure farmer livelihoods and reduce their reliance on child labor.

- Establish a crisis-flexibility and assistance mechanism. Include clauses in contracts that identify and allow adjustments for crises such as pandemics, inflationary shocks, and natural disasters. Introduce support measures (temporary subsidies, social protection, or corporate cost-sharing) so that farmers do not resort to child labor when their income security is threatened.
- Implement systems for farm-lot identification. Implement a non-reassignable farm-lot key system that persists across all transformation events (intake, batching, splitting, blending, and manufacturing). Transfer farm-lot identifiers from leaf-buying company systems into downstream cigarette manufacturer company systems to maintain continuity throughout the supply chain. Adopt composite metadata layers for graded batches containing leaves from multiple farms, recording the full set of contributing farm-lot identifiers rather than collapsing them into a single batch ID.
- Ensure traceability and transparency. Develop a supply chain traceability system that tracks tobacco from the point of harvest throughout the production process, to the point of sale. Implement role-based access controls to this system that allow selective transparency. This would protect commercial proprietary data on cigarette blends, while providing labor inspectors and relevant third-party auditors access to the system's databases.

## **To Civil Society:**

Breaking dependence on child labor requires a dual approach of supporting farmers to sustain productivity without child labor while protecting children through direct interventions. Social development partners, including NGOs, trade unions, farmer associations, and child-rights organizations, should work with local authorities and communities to build the social infrastructure to make these interventions possible.

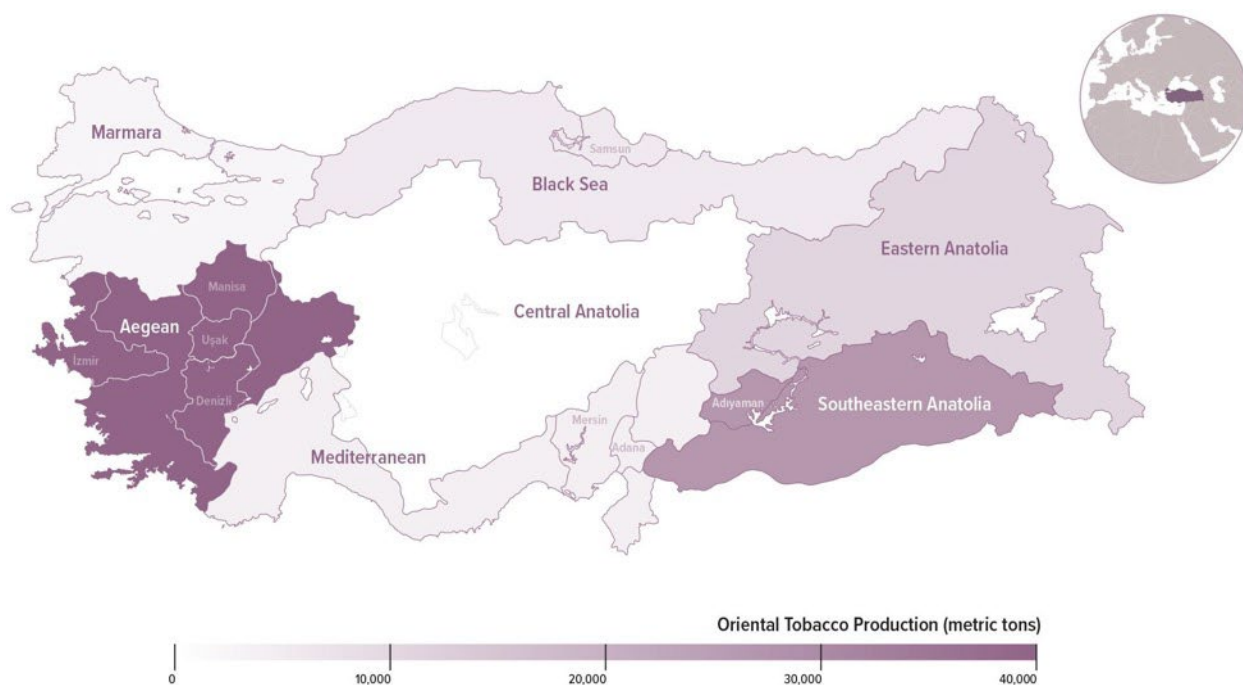
- Participate in independent monitoring and verification. Civil society actors should help establish and operate independent monitoring systems to identify children engaged in tobacco production and track their school attendance. They can complement government inspections by conducting community-based checks during harvest periods and advocating for inspection regimes that extend to night-time hours, when child labor often occurs undetected.
- Provide targeted conditional support. NGOs and social development partners should consider providing conditional cash transfers and school-related assistance (tuition, uniforms, meals, transportation) to families, ensuring that children remain in school. They can also advocate for and co-design child protection programs financed by multinational corporations.
- Identify and mitigate risks for children. Civil society organizations should extend monitoring to all children living on farms, even those not directly working, given the risks posed by unsafe housing and agricultural environments (e.g., irrigation ponds, fire hazards, pesticide exposure, extreme heat). NGOs can conduct household-level risk assessments and deliver family-based training on child safety, health, and preventive practices. Independent civil society experts should verify the implementation of these safety measures and publish their findings to strengthen accountability.

# I INTRODUCTION

Distinguished by its small leaves, strong aroma, and unique flavor profile, Oriental tobacco is a key ingredient in “American blend” style cigarettes. This globally dominant blend, first popularized in America, consists of 10–15% Oriental tobacco, with Virginia and Burley tobacco varieties constituting the remainder. Türkiye produces an estimated 57% of the world’s Oriental tobacco, securing its place as the leading global supplier (Tobacco Atlas, 2025).

Within Türkiye, Oriental tobacco cultivation is distributed across six of the country’s seven regions (Figure 1). Oriental tobacco is predominantly cultivated in the Aegean region, particularly in Denizli, Uşak, and Manisa provinces. İzmir province plays a central role, hosting most of the leaf processing and cigarette manufacturing facilities and serving as the main export gateway for Oriental tobacco. Samsun province in the north and Adana and Mersin provinces in the southeast host several cigarette manufacturing facilities, while Adıyaman province and, to a lesser extent, several other provinces in Southeastern Anatolia, have recently begun cultivating Oriental tobacco and expanding the production of Virginia and Burley varieties under new domestic sourcing requirements introduced by Law No. 7255 (2020). Overall, the Aegean region remains the principal center of Oriental tobacco cultivation in Türkiye and serves as a key link between the country’s agricultural economy and global tobacco supply chains.

**Figure 1. Oriental tobacco production in Türkiye**



Source: Produced by ICF with data from the Tobacco and Alcohol Department (TADAB), 2024

## I.1 TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE TRADE BETWEEN TÜRKIYE AND THE UNITED STATES

Since the United States cannot produce Oriental tobacco domestically, it depends heavily on imports from Türkiye to supply its cigarette industry with sufficient Oriental tobacco to produce “American

blend” cigarettes. In 2024, the United States was the second largest destination market for Turkish Oriental tobacco exports, holding a 21% market share valued at \$69 million (TDM, 2025). This represents 8.8% of all U.S. tobacco imports by value (see Table I). Conversely, Türkiye imports processed Virginia and Burley tobacco from the United States to address the shortfall in domestic production of these varieties needed for the local cigarette manufacturing sector. In 2024, these imports accounted for an 8% market share worth \$45 million (TDM, 2025).

Türkiye is also a leading supplier of cigarettes to the U.S. market. In 2024, the United States was Türkiye’s second largest cigarette export market, taking 10% of exports and making Türkiye the third largest cigarette supplier to the United States (TDM, 2025). This accounted for 18.4% of total U.S. cigarette imports by value (see Table I). However, Türkiye is not a significant market for U.S. cigarette exports, accounting for less than 1% (TDM, 2025).

**Table I. Market share of Turkish tobacco exports to the United States, 2024**

Product	HS	Value (USD)	Turkish market share % of total U.S. imports, by value	Quantity (metric tons)	Turkish market share % of total U.S. imports, by quantity
Tobacco	2401	\$68,967,036	8.8%	7,850	6.4%
Raw unstemmed tobacco	2401.10	\$67,508,461	27.8%	7,273	19.3%
Processed tobacco	2401.20	\$1,332,239	0.25%	386	0.6%
Tobacco waste	2401.30	\$126,336	2.9%	191	1.1%
Cigarettes	2402.20	\$46,944,961	18.4%	3,409,162*	22.9%

\*Quantity metric tons, except for cigarettes which are measured in sticks, or Tobacco Heating System (THS).

Source: TDM, 2025. Value (cost including freight [c.i.f.]) as reported by the United States.

## 1.2 CHILD LABOR CONCERNS

Tobacco cultivation contributes substantially to rural incomes globally, and it is also associated with persistent labor rights concerns. Tobacco cultivation and harvesting is labor-intensive and is often heavily reliant on unpaid family labor, including the labor of women and children. Despite widely documented evidence of child labor in tobacco production in countries such as Malawi and Zimbabwe, limited evidence exists in the case of Türkiye (U.S. Department of Labor, 2024; Human Rights Watch, 2018; Development Workshop Cooperative, 2023). Furthermore, there has been no comprehensive effort in Türkiye to trace how Oriental tobacco produced with child labor moves through supply chains to reach downstream domestic and international markets. This critical research gap is surprising, given the pervasive presence of Oriental tobacco across U.S. supply chains as well as the fact that its production in Türkiye is carried out through a farmer contracting model that is largely reliant on unpaid family labor.

Markets that allow for unfair labor practices, such as child labor, harm American businesses and workers, because they are forced to compete with lower costs of production abroad. This, in turn, disincentivizes investments in American businesses and jobs. Consequently, exploring children’s roles in the supply chain of Oriental Tobacco in Türkiye is an important area of research.

This study attempts to address existing research gaps through three interrelated objectives: (1) assess the labor conditions of children in the Oriental tobacco supply chain to determine whether their experiences constitute child labor; (2) map the supply chain of contract-based Oriental tobacco in the Aegean region, with attention to key actors, intermediaries, processing and transport nodes, and underlying power dynamics, and assess the potential pathways through which tobacco produced with child labor enters domestic and international markets; and (3) examine evolving labor and supply chain

dynamics for tobacco production in southeastern Türkiye and assess their implications both in terms of models for cultivating and harvesting tobacco as well as children’s involvement.

This report is organized in five sections. Section 1 presents the context and objective of the study. Section 2 outlines the study’s methodology and implementation. Section 3 examines the supply chain of Oriental tobacco, focusing on cultivation and processing practices, farmer contracting models, supply chain mapping, and exports. Section 4 assesses child labor in Oriental tobacco production, with particular attention to its economic and social dimensions and the working conditions of children. Section 5 concludes with a summary of key insights and offers recommendations directed toward government, private sector actors, and civil society.

## 2 METHODOLOGY AND DATA COLLECTION

### 2.1 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

This study was guided by the following research questions:

- What are the characteristics of child workers in Oriental tobacco production in Türkiye’s Aegean region in regards to their demographic background, work environment, work activities, and exposure to workplace hazards, and what are the impacts of these factors on their ability to access education? Is child labor present among focal children within the study sample, and what conclusions could be drawn about child labor in the sector more broadly?
- How do inter-stakeholder relationships, power dynamics, and market leverage affect the potential for and nature of child labor in contract-based Oriental tobacco production in Türkiye’s Aegean region?
- How are the Turkish tobacco industry, tobacco-growing practices, supply chain dynamics, and inter-stakeholder relationships in southeastern Türkiye evolving, and what are the implications for children’s involvement in tobacco production?
- What are the key stages of the contract-based Oriental tobacco supply chain in Türkiye’s Aegean region? Who are the main actors, and where are the main transportation, manufacturing, and processing locations and points of sale?
- What monitoring and traceability initiatives exist within the industry? What are the challenges to and limitations of traceability, and how does this impact the ability of the aforementioned initiatives to effectively identify and address instances of child labor? Can Oriental tobacco produced with child labor be traced to downstream products consumed both domestically and abroad? If so, in what products and countries can Oriental tobacco produced with child labor be found?
- What is the role of Turkish Oriental tobacco in other national markets, and who are the primary importers of Turkish Oriental tobacco and its downstream products?

### 2.2 METHODOLOGY

The study employed a mixed-methods approach to gather data on the key drivers and characteristics of child labor in the supply chain of Oriental tobacco in Türkiye and assess how tobacco produced with child labor moves through the domestic supply chain and into international markets. This entailed the implementation of several primary research activities, including a quantitative survey of tobacco farmers, in-depth qualitative interviews with tobacco farmers and the children of tobacco farmers, and key informant interviews (KIIs) with individuals knowledgeable about the Oriental tobacco supply chain and labor dynamics. These research activities were conducted across Denizli, İzmir, Manisa, and Adıyaman

provinces and are described in detail in this section. Prior to primary data collection, the research team undertook an extensive review of secondary literature and trade data. In addition, the research team included a scoping trip in October 2024, consisting of KII with labor experts and supply chain actors in Denizli and İzmir provinces and Istanbul. The literature review and scoping trip contributed to both the study design and the final report.

**Figure 2. Data collection areas**



Source: ICF

**Secondary literature review:** The study began with an extensive review of existing literature and trade data to understand the structure of the Oriental tobacco supply chain in Türkiye as well as children’s role in cultivation and harvesting. Secondary literature included, but was not limited to, academic research regarding child labor in tobacco production in Türkiye, domestic legislation relevant to child labor, hazardous work and tobacco industry taxation and regulation, and domestic production and trade data. Key databases consulted included FAOSTAT, U.S. Department of Agriculture/Foreign Agricultural Services, UN Comtrade, S&P Global Trade Analytics Suite, TurkStat, and the Tobacco and Alcohol Department (TADAB) under the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Corporate reports, industry databases, and publicly available information on supply chain actors and downstream markets were also reviewed to understand the scope and destination of Oriental tobacco exports.

**Quantitative survey of tobacco farmers:** The survey sought to identify the presence and characteristics of child labor in Oriental tobacco production, following International Labor Organization (ILO) definitions and standards. It captured respondents’ socio-demographic information, work activities, and perceptions of working children. Respondents were also asked to identify one of their children who regularly works alongside them in tobacco harvesting and cultivation, hereinafter referred to as a focal child. Respondents were asked to provide the focal child’s socio-demographic information and work characteristics. Focal children were considered to be experiencing child labor if they engaged in hazardous work or exceeded the prescribed number of working hours for their age group. To complement the survey data, researchers conducted visual observations of tobacco harvesting, offering deeper insights into children’s involvement that may not have been fully captured through survey responses.

The survey sample consisted of 130 adult tobacco farmers in Tavas and Kale districts who farmed tobacco within the last year and had at least 1 child (aged 5–17). Tavas and Kale districts are located in Denizli, the leading province in Oriental tobacco production in Türkiye. The survey was administered by hand-held tablets on the SurveyCTO platform and employed a mix of convenience and purposive sampling. An important parameter in the selection of survey respondents was ensuring coverage of both stationary farmers (who commute daily from their permanent residence to the fields) and migratory farmers (who relocate with their families to live near the fields during tobacco cultivation and harvesting). Guided by agricultural maps from the Irrigation Union, the survey team identified and interviewed eligible farmers living near tobacco fields. A snowballing technique was also employed, whereby survey participants referred the team to other farmers meeting survey criteria. Quantitative data analysis of survey data was performed using Stata 15.

**In-depth interviews with tobacco farmers and their children:** As part of the qualitative component of this study, in-depth interviews were conducted with tobacco farmers (n=15) and the children of tobacco farmers (n=10). In Tavas and Kale districts, qualitative interviews were conducted with a subset of farmers who took part in the survey. Child respondents were the children of a subset of survey respondents. These interviews allowed a more nuanced and contextually grounded understanding of the quantitative findings from the survey. In particular, the in-depth interviews focused on motivations for children’s work in tobacco production, children’s work schedules and activities, health and safety conditions in the fields, and children’s school attendance. Interviews with children were conducted by a qualified child interviewing expert, following ILO standards on research ethics, consent, assent, and child safeguarding. In-depth interviews were also conducted with tobacco farmers in Adiyaman province, although their focus extended beyond child labor to the evolving dynamics of tobacco production and contracting models in the region more broadly.

**Supply chain and child labor KIIs:** To complement the quantitative data and qualitative findings collected at the field level, the research team completed 17 supply chain-focused KIIs and 5 labor-focused KIIs. Supply chain KIIs were designed to map the domestic and international flow of Oriental tobacco. The interviews targeted actors directly or indirectly engaged in the supply chain from cultivation through processing to export, including leaf-buying companies, transnational tobacco companies (TTCs), agricultural cooperatives and chambers, exporters’ associations, licensed traders, and sector experts. Discussions focused on supply chain structure, contractual relations, entry points for child labor, traceability and monitoring systems, market dynamics, and the regulatory environment.

Labor-focused KIIs allowed researchers to gain deeper insights into the dynamics of children’s involvement in tobacco cultivation and harvesting, which served to validate and expand findings from the quantitative survey and in-depth interviews. These KIIs explored social and economic factors contributing to child labor, barriers to education, safety and health issues, and potential policy improvements. Respondents included academics, representatives from the Agricultural Chamber of Commerce, and schoolteachers from major tobacco-growing areas.

All research instruments for this study were adapted from ICF’s global research instruments to fit the context of the Oriental tobacco supply chain in Türkiye. This adaptation was informed by a scoping study conducted in October 2024, as well as the extensive experience of the study’s national research partner, Development Workshop Cooperative, regarding children’s work in agricultural activities in Türkiye. In addition, the survey questionnaire was reviewed by members of the survey team who have lived experience as child laborers in Oriental tobacco production. Their insights proved invaluable, ensuring that questions were contextually relevant and appropriately framed to maximize respondent comprehension and promote accurate responses. All instruments were translated into Turkish.

## 2.3 TRAINING AND PREPARATION

From July 25 to 27, 2025, surveyor training and questionnaire piloting were carried out in Tavas with seven surveyors, facilitated by the Development Workshop Cooperative team in collaboration with the ICF study lead. The training combined theoretical sessions on the study objectives, research ethics, and interviewing techniques, with practical training on SurveyCTO and tablet use as well as mock interviews. Questionnaire piloting took place on July 27, 2025, with each of the seven survey team members conducting two pilot interviews. The pilot allowed supervisors to observe surveyor performance and provide feedback. Following the pilot, the research team conducted a debrief session to discuss challenges encountered and lessons learned. This informed several minor revisions to the questionnaire addressing skip logic, response categories, and question phrasing.

Prior to data collection, the study's research design and instruments were approved by ICF's independent Institutional Review Board. Researchers were trained to adhere to strict ethical guidelines, including informed consent, confidentiality, and data security. The research was performed in compliance with 45 Code of U.S. Federal Regulations Part 46 on the Protection of Human Subjects. Verbal informed consent was obtained from all respondents before proceeding with the interview by reading a consent form aloud to them in Turkish. Any interview respondents stating that they were in distress or displaying signs of distress were provided with a resource sheet detailing local support services, including mental health professionals, crisis helplines, social services, and community organizations. All personal identifying information was redacted before data analysis.

## 2.4 DATA COLLECTION

Data collection for the quantitative farmers' survey began on July 29, 2025, and concluded on August 5, 2025, with 130 interviews completed. Surveyors worked under the daily oversight of field and research coordinators, who shadowed surveyors during interviews, conducted spot-checks, and provided targeted feedback to surveyors. During the first three days of the survey, the ICF study lead, survey programmer, supply chain expert, and two project assistants joined the survey team to monitor performance and provide technical support. All completed questionnaires were uploaded to SurveyCTO daily and reviewed by the survey programmer to ensure data quality.

In an initial wave of qualitative research, in-depth interviews were conducted with five tobacco farmers in Adiyaman province from June 10 to 11, 2025. This was followed by in-depth interviews with 10 tobacco farmers and 10 children of tobacco farmers in Denizli that ran concurrently with the quantitative survey.<sup>2</sup>

A total of 17 supply chain KIs and 5 labor-focused KIs were conducted from June 9 to November 7, 2025. Supply chain KIs targeted actors across the tobacco supply chain from cultivation and harvesting in Adiyaman and Denizli provinces, to leaf processing and the production of downstream products in Izmir province. Labor-focused KIs took place in Adiyaman and Denizli provinces and included academics, schoolteachers, civil society actors, and representatives from the Agricultural Chamber of Commerce.

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<sup>2</sup> To ensure that the study captured a wide range of perspectives and experiences, the children who participated in in-depth interviews were not the children of the farmers who participated in in-depth interviews.

**Table 2. Data collection summary**

Data collection type	Date	Location (province/city)	Total number of surveys/KIIs conducted
Quantitative farmers' survey	July 29–August 5, 2025	Denizli	130
Supply chain and labor-focused KIIs	June 9–November 7, 2025	Adiyaman, Denizli, İzmir	22
In-depth farmer interviews	June 10–August 3, 2025	Adiyaman, Denizli	15
In-depth child interviews	July 30–August 5, 2025	Denizli	10 <sup>3</sup>

## 2.5 LIMITATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

**Sampling method:** The farmers' quantitative survey used a mix of purposive and convenience sampling rather than probability sampling, allowing for a diverse pool of respondents but also introducing limitations. Findings are not statistically representative of contract-based farmers in Türkiye's Oriental tobacco supply chain or child labor practices. However, the data help identify the existence of child labor in this supply chain in the study area and, when combined with qualitative insights, offer a broader understanding of the issue.

**Limited responsiveness from industry actors:** The study sent formal invitations to 25 TTCs and leaf-buying companies, requesting their participation in this study. After multiple follow-up emails and phone calls, one company explicitly declined to be interviewed, and the rest did not respond. Several companies proved unreachable, with inactive phone lines and no contact beyond listed names. To further broaden coverage, the research team compiled a list of 32 companies holding tobacco trade and export licenses based on government records. Researchers attempted to reach these firms primarily by phone. Some could not be reached due to inaccurate or outdated contact details, and it was found that several companies on the list were subsidiaries or affiliated entities of major leaf-buying and processing companies. From this list, one leaf-buying company and one processing company agreed to an interview. Overall, engagement from private sector actors proved limited, which consequently limits the extent to which this study could encapsulate their views and perspectives or gain insight into business operations in latter stages of the supply chain.

**Building trust was essential:** Farmers under contract arrangements and company-employed experts were often reluctant to participate in the research. To address this, researchers applied early trust-building measures—such as repeated visits, collaboration with local facilitators, and clear assurances of confidentiality—which gradually improved participation.

**Timing mattered:** Conducting interviews during the tobacco harvest season constrained farmers' availability to participate in the study. Accordingly, researchers adjusted the schedule whenever possible and applied more flexible approaches to allow for shorter but repeated conversations.

**Triangulation enhanced reliability:** No single method can provide comprehensive data on sensitive social issues. The study was able to create robust and validated findings by applying triangulation, combining surveys, qualitative interviews, and field observations.

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<sup>3</sup> Some child interviews included multiple children. In total, 10 child interviews took place, with a total of 13 children interviewed.

## 3 SUPPLY CHAIN FINDINGS

### 3.1 ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

Türkiye is the world's 17th largest economy, with a gross domestic product of \$1.32 trillion in 2024. Agriculture is the third largest sector in the country, accounting for 5.6% of the gross domestic product, and services and industry accounted for 56.8% and 25.9%, respectively (Statista, 2024). Türkiye has witnessed substantial growth in agricultural production in recent years: total crop output rose from 98 million metric tons in 2002 to 136.9 million metric tons in 2023, an increase of 39.5% (Olaç 2024).

Although growth in the agricultural sector appears high in nominal terms, real growth (in terms of economic value) remains limited due to inflation and cost pressures. Inflation in the country began accelerating in 2020 and escalated from 12.3% to a peak of 72.3% in 2024. Even though inflation rates eased to 38% in March 2025, the lira weakened significantly, making imports more expensive and pushing prices up across the economy (World Bank, 2025).

Widespread expectations of persistent inflation prompted businesses, consumers, and government regulators to raise prices and wages (Central Bank of Türkiye, 2024). One of the clearest appearances of this dynamic is the rapid increase in the monthly minimum wage, which surged from ₺2,825 (\$325) in 2021, to ₺22,000 (\$554) in 2025, marking a 682% increase in just 4 years (Ministry of Labor and Social Security, 2025). Along similar lines, the average daily wage for agricultural workers also increased dramatically, from ₺125 (\$14) in 2021, to ₺888 (\$27) in 2024, increasing sevenfold in just 3 years (TURKSTAT, 2025).<sup>4</sup>

#### **Tobacco Production**

In 2024, Türkiye produced approximately 94,300 metric tons of tobacco. Approximately two-thirds (68%) of tobacco produced in Türkiye is Oriental tobacco, and the remainder consists of other varieties, most notably Virginia and Burley tobacco (TADAB, 2025). Production of Oriental tobacco is concentrated in Türkiye, Greece, Bulgaria, and North Macedonia (Rossel, 2024), and Türkiye is the world's leading Oriental tobacco producer, accounting for 57% of global production (Tobacco Atlas, 2025).

Distinguished by its small leaves, strong aroma, and unique flavor profile, Oriental tobacco is a key ingredient in the globally popular, "American blend" style cigarettes. The exact proportions of tobacco varieties for a given blend are not publicly available because they fall under proprietary business information; however, it is widely acknowledged within the industry that a standard "American blend" style cigarette contains approximately 10–15% Oriental tobacco, with the remaining made up of Virginia and Burley. Oriental tobacco has historically been central to Türkiye's agricultural exports and continues to sustain rural livelihoods, while placing the country in a unique position in the global tobacco supply chain.

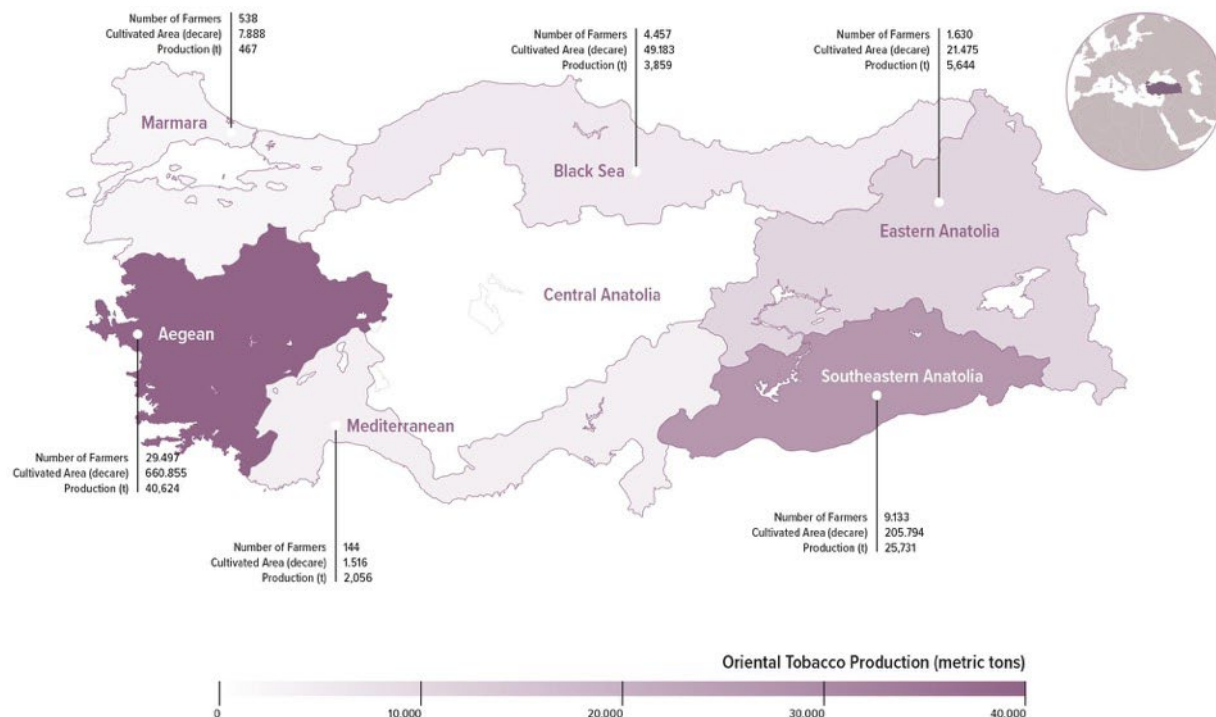
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<sup>4</sup> The U.S. Treasury Bureau of Fiscal Service provides official conversion rates on a quarterly basis. This study used the conversion rate provided for June 30, 2025 (1 USD : 39.7 TRY), as this was the rate closest to the time of data collection. Where applicable, this study also used conversion rates from June 30, 2024 (1 USD : 32.87 TRY) and June 30, 2021 (1 USD : 8.685 TRY). Figures for USD are rounded to the nearest dollar.

### 3.2 ORIENTAL TOBACCO CULTIVATION AND PROCESSING OVERVIEW

According to data from TADAB, 45,399 tobacco farmers produced a total of 78,380 metric tons of Oriental tobacco in 2023 (TADAB, 2024). In terms of geographic distribution, the Aegean region accounts for more than half of the national total, with 29,497 farmers producing 40,624 metric tons of Oriental tobacco. Southeastern Anatolia ranks second, with 9,133 farmers producing 25,731 metric tons, followed by the Eastern Anatolia region, with 1,630 farmers producing 5,644 metric tons. Collectively, these 3 regions represent 92% of Oriental tobacco production for that year.

**Figure 3. Oriental tobacco cultivation by province in 2023: Decares (x1,000), metric tons**



Source: Produced by ICF with data from TADAB, 2024

The Aegean region is traditionally associated solely with Oriental tobacco, which has anchored Türkiye’s longstanding dominance in the global market. By contrast, Southeastern Anatolia has become a large producer of Virginia tobacco, a shift driven largely by multinational companies promoting this variety through contract farming arrangements. Although Oriental tobacco is also grown in the region, it is often classified as semi-Oriental. According to key informants, only crops from the Aegean region and Amasya province are considered “true” Oriental tobacco. Nevertheless, Oriental tobacco production in Southeastern Anatolia continues to expand alongside other varieties.

In Türkiye, tobacco can only be cultivated and sold through one of two production models: contract farming or auction selling. In the contract farming model, farmers sign agreements with leaf-buying companies prior to the start of cultivation. The contract guarantees that the leaf-buying company will purchase a specified quantity of tobacco from the farmer at a specified price based on quality. Leaf-buying companies often supply farmers with tobacco seeds in addition to providing technical guidance on the appropriate use of various agricultural inputs. Contracts also typically specify an advance payment that the leaf-buying company pays the farmer to help cover the cost of agricultural inputs.

In the auction-based production model, farmers plant their crop without any pre-existing agreements with leaf-buying companies. Farmers independently decide how much tobacco to produce and what seeds and other inputs to use, and they assume all production risks. At the end of the season, they sell their harvest through an auction on the open market. Of these two models, contract farming is, by far, the most common. All Oriental tobacco in Türkiye is sold under contract farming arrangements, and the auction-based model is used rarely for selling other tobacco varieties (Official Gazette, 2010).<sup>5</sup>

In Türkiye's Oriental tobacco sector, contracts between leaf-buying companies and farmers are typically concluded in late winter (February–April) and standardized into 10 articles. These specify the following: (i) parties involved, (ii) subject of the contract, (iii) reciprocal obligations, (iv) procedures for quality assessment and pricing, (v) delivery terms, (vi) payment arrangements, (vii) general provisions, (viii) definitions and classifications, (ix) special provisions, and (x) final provisions. Farmers commit to cultivating a precise area (measured in decares), planting specific varieties and delivering a fixed quantity of dried leaves, measured in metric tons. Contracts may also require the use of specific pesticides, including their application rates. Companies monitor compliance through technical field visits and can collect up to four leaf samples for testing. Any breach of the contract by the farmer enables leaf-buying companies to terminate the agreement unilaterally during cultivation.

Although contract farming ensures market access and offers buyers a stable, quality-controlled supply, it shifts much of the production risk to farmers. Inputs such as fertilizers, pesticides, and equipment must be purchased by farmers, who also bear labor costs and provide infrastructure for drying and storage. Leaf-buying companies' technical staff promote “good agricultural practices,” but the financial burden and production risk remain largely with the farmers. Compared to the system of open auction sales, contract farming reduces uncertainty yet entrenches asymmetries between companies and producers (Grossman, 1998).

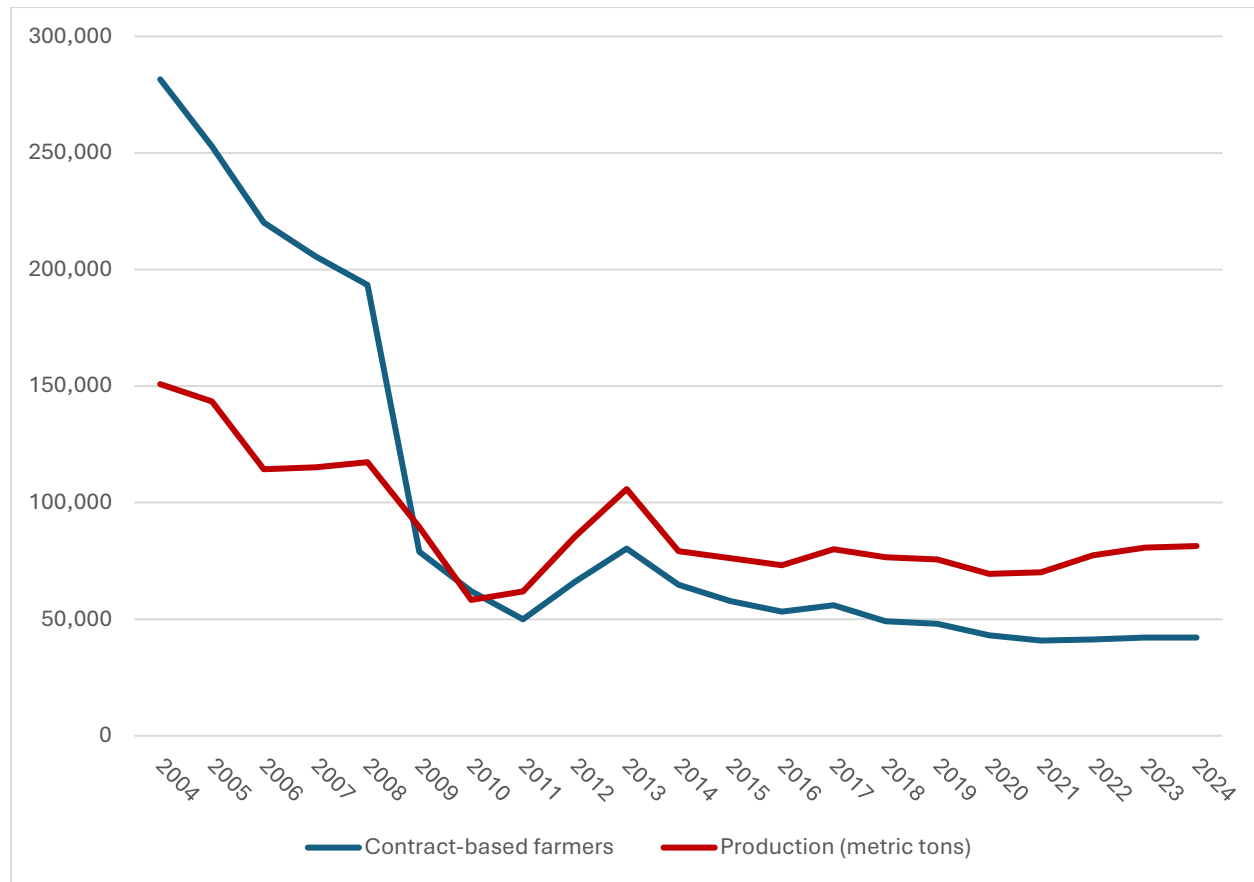
Over the past two decades, tobacco cultivation under contract farming in Türkiye has experienced a sharp and sustained decline. In 2004, production reached 150,817 metric tons, with 281,565 contract-based farmers. By 2008, production had fallen to 117,364 metric tons, a decrease of nearly 22% within 4 years, and the number of contract-based farmers dropped by 31% to 193,425. The most dramatic shift occurred after 2008, when the privatization of Türkiye's General Directorate of Monopolies (TEKEL) and its subsequent withdrawal from leaf tobacco procurement triggered a steep contraction in the sector.<sup>6</sup> By 2010, production had dropped to 58,266 metric tons, and the number of contract-based farmers shrank to 62,002, representing decreases of 61% and 78%, respectively, from 2004 levels. Since then, the number of contract-based farmers and total production of Oriental tobacco has stabilized at lower levels, with modest fluctuations from year to year. As of 2024, TADAB recorded a total of 42,057 contract-based farmers.

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<sup>5</sup> All Oriental tobacco cultivated by individual farmers is sold through the contracting model; however, some leaf-buying companies have recently begun to rent land and directly cultivate several tobacco varieties, including Oriental. At present, this represents an emerging practice rather than a widespread model for production (see Section 3.4 for details).

<sup>6</sup> TEKEL was a Turkish state monopoly that operated between 1925 and 2008, overseeing the production, purchase, processing, and sale of tobacco, alcohol, and salt.

**Figure 4. Contract-based tobacco farmers and oriental tobacco production in Türkiye (2004–2024)**



Source: Produced by ICF with data from TADAB

This decline is primarily due to major structural and policy changes in the industry. Following the full privatization of TEKEL in 2008, the government ceased purchasing tobacco and ended support and subsidies, and the market began to be shaped by private companies through the contract farming model. During this period, decreasing profitability due to changing market conditions, government policies promoting alternative crops, and restrictions on cultivation areas led to a reduction in both the number of producers and the total area under cultivation. While the initial impacts of sector privatization have largely played out, an aging rural population and the tendency of younger generations to prioritize education over agricultural work have reinforced this decline. These factors, paired with a declining global demand for tobacco products, will likely lead to further declines in the production of Oriental tobacco over the long run, albeit at a slower rate. The introduction of other farming models for Oriental tobacco production in the southeast of Türkiye (see Section 3.4) could potentially offset declines in production, but their full impact is difficult to determine.

Figure 5 outlines the key characteristics and procedures involved in the primary stages of tobacco cultivation, harvesting, and processing.

**Figure 5. Stages of oriental tobacco cultivation**

<b>Seedling Preparation</b>	Seedling trays should be raised to a height of 15 cm above the soil surface. This height facilitates efficient drainage, prevents water accumulation around the roots, ensures proper aeration, and reduces the risk of root diseases such as root rot and black rot.
<b>Seedling Cultivation</b>	The seedbed surface must be maintained at a constant moisture level from sowing until germination is complete. Prior to germination and during the early stages of seedling growth, small amounts of water should be applied frequently. As the seedlings grow, watering should become less frequent but more abundant. In addition, as the seedlings increase in size, a top dressing of fertilizer should be applied and watered to encourage strong root development.
<b>Transplanting</b>	The seedlings are carefully watered before removal. When it is time for transplanting, the mature seedlings are gently uprooted from the nurseries and transported to the planting site. During this process, the seedlings are gently handled by gripping their leaves, and they are neatly stacked in molds. Typically, the following day, these seedlings are planted in a well-prepared field using a specialized tobacco planting machine.
<b>Hoeing and Irrigation</b>	Hoeing is carried out with either a motorized or hand hoe to remove weeds and aerate the soil, followed by watering to maintain optimum soil moisture. It is carried out either with a motorized hoe or manually with a hand hoe, depending on farm size and available resources. In addition to removing weeds, hoeing breaks up compacted soil, improves aeration around the roots, and facilitates better water infiltration.
<b>Harvesting</b>	The tobacco plant's leaves mature from bottom to top, so the harvesting process follows this pattern as well. As a result, the harvesting of the product is not a one-time event; rather, it involves multiple harvests from the same plant at different stages. The ideal time for harvesting begins in the early morning hours before dawn and continues until the weather warms. This process occurs during the night. During the harvest, mature leaves are carefully removed, leaving the raw leaves untouched. This meticulous process extends over a long period, making it a laborious task for farmers.
<b>Drying</b>	Harvested leaves are prepared for drying through various methods (by hand to the needle, by sieves, by stringing, or by net "vento" methods). The drying technique differs by tobacco type and strongly influences quality. In the Aegean region, grill drying is commonly used. Depending on air temperature and leaf condition, tobacco remains on the grill for 4–10 days. Completion is assessed by leaf color and vein condition: the main vein should turn brown, and leaves should become yellowish.
<b>Annealing</b>	After drying, the cured leaves are removed from the drying racks and stacked. To prepare for processing, tobacco must be re-moistened (annealed) to a level of 18–20%. Oriental tobacco, with its relatively small leaves, is difficult to moisten due to limited absorption capacity. Before delivery, water is sprayed directly onto tobacco strings with a pump, and in some cases, strings are covered with wet sacks to achieve the desired moisture content.
<b>Packaging</b>	At the final stage, before delivery, farmer producers carefully pack the leaves into cardboard boxes. This packing process safeguards tobacco during transportation, preventing breakage. The boxes are then transported to the designated delivery points of leaf-buying companies, where the tobacco is graded, the purchase price is set, and payment is subsequently transferred to the producers.

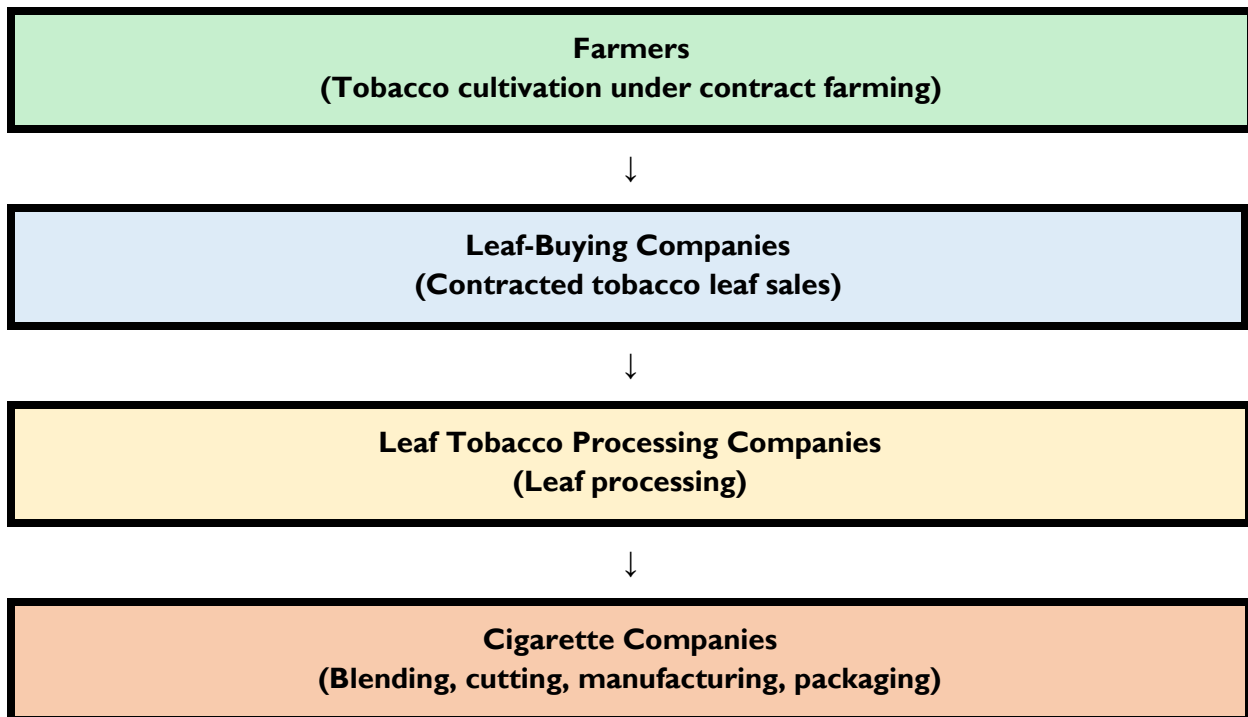
Source: ICF

In the Aegean region, the cultivation cycle of Oriental tobacco follows a carefully sequenced annual rhythm. Seedling preparation typically begins in late February to early March, timed to take advantage of

the warming climate and spring rains, and transplanting into the fields takes place in April and May once the soil has warmed sufficiently. Hoeing and irrigation are carried out throughout the growing season, with frequency peaking in May and June when plants require both weed control and steady moisture to support leaf development. Harvesting begins in July and extends into early October. Leaves mature gradually from the lower to the upper parts of the plant. Once picked, they are placed on drying racks and are sun-dried over several days. The end of the harvest period overlaps with the start of the school year in early September, so it is common for children in Oriental tobacco farming households to miss the first few days or weeks of school to help with the harvest. By late September, most of the tobacco crop has already been moved into storage. October generally marks a lull in the cycle, providing farmers with a period of rest before the next stage of work begins. In November, classification and conditioning start, followed by packing the tobacco into boxes provided by leaf-buying companies.

From January through March, farmers deliver their tobacco to specified collection points, where it is weighed and assessed. Tobacco experts from leaf-buying companies then grade the crop, purchasing the contracted amount based on quality standards. At the same time, leaf-buying companies and farmers also negotiate and sign new contracts for the following season, linking the close of one production cycle directly to the start of the next.

**Figure 6. Main actors and stages in the Oriental tobacco supply chain**



Source: ICF

Oriental tobacco leaves undergo a structured series of blending and processing stages before reaching cigarette manufacturers or export markets. After collection, the leaves are delivered to leaf-buying companies' warehouses, where they are regraded and reclassified according to customer blend specifications. At this point, Oriental tobacco leaves from different contract-based farmers and different regions are blended together. This is followed by processing, which involves conditioning the leaves with steam to soften them. Then leaves are manually sorted on conveyor belts, where strings, pads, and undesirable leaves are removed. Usable parts of the leaf are blended, and scraps are packaged as byproducts. The leaves are then dried, which is essential for enhancing Oriental tobacco's distinct aroma and taste. Traditionally air-dried, this process is now often accelerated with mechanical softening in

standardized boxes. To prevent breakage, leaves are first tempered to a moisture content of 16–18%, then individually opened and separated using vacuum systems before being oven-dried to approximately 10% moisture content. After processing, tobacco is pressed into 210 kg units for shipment. Byproducts such as dust, sweepings, and broken fragments are separated for composting or repackaging. Unlike Burley and Virginia varieties, which are de-stemmed, Oriental tobacco retains its leaf veins. Final blending with other varieties occurs only at the cigarette manufacturing stage.

### 3.3 MAPPING THE ORIENTAL TOBACCO DOMESTIC SUPPLY CHAIN

Türkiye’s domestic supply chain of Oriental tobacco consists of three tiers: cultivation and harvesting, processing, and cigarette manufacturing. These tiers and the key actors within them are described as follows.

#### 3.3.1 Tier I: Cultivation and Harvesting

Tier I of the supply chain encompasses all activities taking place at the farm level, beginning with the cultivation of tobacco plants in the field and extending through the stages of harvesting, curing, and preparation until the product is packaged and picked up by leaf-buying companies.

##### 3.3.1.1 Actor 1: Oriental Tobacco Farmers

The initial stage of the Oriental tobacco supply chain consists of the direct cultivation of tobacco in the field. Tobacco farmers are the primary actors at this stage. These farmers typically produce tobacco on small parcels of land and rely largely on labor within their household to cultivate and harvest tobacco.

Though the survey conducted for this study is not statistically representative, it included 130 Oriental tobacco farmers in Kale and Tavas districts in Denizli province. Across the sample, the areas of land for contract-based tobacco cultivation ranged from 13 to 150 decares, with an average area of 40 decares, and farmers were contracted to produce between 1.5 to 25 metric tons of Oriental tobacco, with a sample average of 8.1 metric tons. While some Oriental tobacco farmers own their land, it is common for farmers to rent land each season to grow tobacco. In the study sample, 68% of respondents farmed tobacco exclusively on rented land, another 28.5% grew tobacco on a mix of rented land and their own land, and only 3.8% of the sample grew tobacco exclusively on land that they own. Relatedly, it is also common for farmers living in upland mountain villages to migrate to large plains where the climate and topography are more favorable to tobacco cultivation. These farmers and their families establish temporary shelters and live in the tobacco fields for two to three months out of the year.

##### 3.3.1.2 Actor 2: Daily Wage Laborers

In addition to labor within the household, farmers also rely on daily wage labor to support tobacco production, especially during periods of peak labor demand such as transplanting and harvesting. Farmers combine these two forms of labor at varying stages and to different extents, depending on factors such as household size, landholding, age structure, supplementary income sources, and overall financial background.

When daily wage laborers are employed, they are typically recruited through intermediaries, locally referred to as *dayıbaşı* (labor contractors). These laborers are compensated on a daily wage basis, and like the intermediaries, operate exclusively under informal conditions, without social security coverage or formal contracts. Traditionally, daily wage labor has been sourced from within the region of production, although this dynamic is beginning to shift as high regional labor prices have led farmers to consider hiring wage laborers from other parts of the country, particularly the southeast (see box, “Shifting Labor Dynamics,” in Section 4.2.1).

### 3.3.1.3 Actor 3: Tobacco Experts (Tütün Eksperti)

Within the contract production model, tobacco experts (*tütün eksperti*) are professionals employed by leaf-buying companies to supervise tobacco cultivation from both technical and social perspectives. Their primary responsibilities include assessing and classifying tobacco leaf quality; managing contracts, purchasing, and pricing; and providing technical guidance and agricultural oversight to farmers.

Beyond technical supervision, tobacco experts are also tasked with monitoring social conditions in accordance with contractual requirements. This includes the prevention of child labor and the enforcement of occupational health and safety standards. As a result, they play a critical role in both quality control and social compliance.

### 3.3.1.4 Actor 4: Village Man (Köy Adamı)

Complementing the role of tobacco experts is the figure of the village man (*köy adamı*), a local representative who serves as a bridge between farmers and the leaf-buying company. The village man's responsibilities include facilitating contract negotiations between farmers and leaf-buying companies and mediating communication between farmers and tobacco experts.

Each leaf-buying company appoints its own village man in each village in which it operates. If more than one company is present, there may also be multiple village men, each tied exclusively to one company. Village men, who are often tobacco farmers themselves, are not paid employees of the leaf-buying company. Instead, their compensation is largely indirect: their own tobacco is usually purchased by the company, priced at the highest quality grade.

## 3.3.2 Tier 2: Processing

### 3.3.2.1 Actor 1: Leaf-Buying Companies

The leaf-buying companies in Tier 2 represent the intermediary stage of the supply chain, positioned between farmers and cigarette manufacturers. Operating under the contract production model, these companies procure Oriental tobacco from farmers.

To operate in this sector, companies must obtain a tobacco trade authorization certificate. According to 2023 data from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, 128 companies were granted this certificate. Forty-two of these companies were initially licensed as leaf buyers with the ability to establish production contracts with farmers; however, as of 2025, only 28 continued to operate as active buyers (TADAB, 2025). Twelve of these companies are headquartered in İzmir, and the remaining leaf-buying companies are headquartered in the Southeastern Anatolia and Eastern Anatolia regions. The authorization certificate allows companies to purchase various varieties of tobacco, but six leaf-buying companies, colloquially referred to as “the big six,” are headquartered in İzmir and dominate the market for Oriental tobacco. These companies are Özege, Socotab, Alliance One, Prestij, Sunel, and Türkiye Tütüncülük (TTL). All six held contracts with farmers in our survey.

**Figure 7. Headquarters of leaf-buying companies**



Source: Produced by ICF with data from TADAB

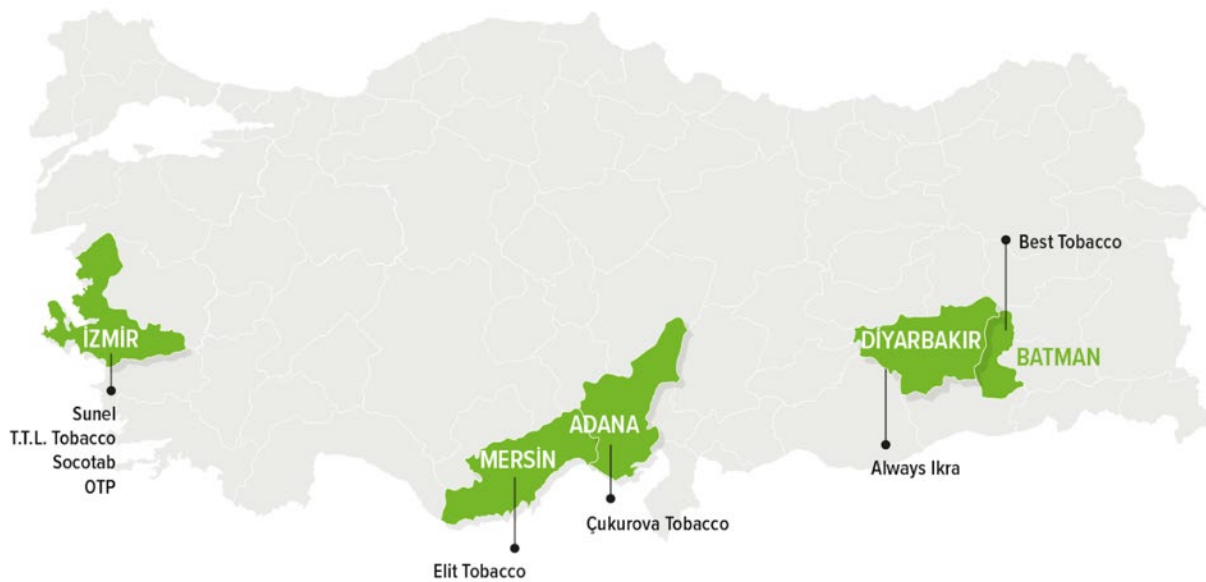
### 3.3.2.2 Actor 2: Processing Facilities

At processing facilities, raw Oriental tobacco delivered by leaf-buying companies is first cleaned to remove dust, soil, and other foreign materials. The leaves are then graded and sorted by quality before undergoing accelerated fermentation (typically through redrying machines) to stabilize moisture and enhance aroma. Tobacco is subsequently blended according to the specific requirements of cigarette manufacturers or, if destined for export, packed and pressed into standardized bales or boxes. Only legal entities holding a tobacco trade authorization certificate may establish and operate such facilities, subject to approval by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Tobacco purchased from farmers is classified as “non-processed” (raw). After treatment in these facilities, it becomes “semi-processed,” suitable for export or delivery to cigarette manufacturers, where the final transformation into consumer products takes place.

During processing, various byproducts and waste materials, such as stems, dust, broken leaves, and scraps, are generated. These materials are used as reconstituted tobacco in lower-grade blends or sold as raw material for homogenized tobacco sheets. In addition, soil dust and other organic matter collected from leaves during processing are sometimes used by companies to produce compost.

In Türkiye’s Oriental tobacco sector, leaf-buying and processing functions are closely integrated. Several leading companies own and operate their own processing facilities, and others do so through affiliated firms or joint ventures. As of 2025, Türkiye hosts eight tobacco processing facilities. Sunel, TTL, and Socotab each operate their own processing facility in İzmir, and tobacco procured by Özege and Alliance One is processed through their joint venture, Oriental Tobacco Packing (OTP). According to KII respondents, Prestij Tütün does not operate a facility of its own; instead, its leaf is processed by Sunel. Respondents also confirmed that Sunel, OTP, TTL, and Socotab processing facilities process Oriental tobacco sourced from the Aegean region as well as semi-Oriental varieties originating from other parts of Türkiye.

**Figure 8. Leaf tobacco processing facilities by province**



Source: ICF

These companies maintain strong institutional ties as members of chambers of commerce and export unions, with all major firms affiliated with the Aegean Tobacco Exporters' Association. Their processing facilities also maintain formal relationships with trade unions, while government institutions, such as the Ministry of Labor and Social Security and the Ministry of Trade, regulate exports, imports, and labor rights.

In summary, Tier 2 actors are not only embedded in economic networks of production and trade, but also participate in labor regimes, institutional frameworks, and regulatory structures, making them central to the complex, multi-layered organization of the tobacco supply chain.

### 3.3.3 Tier 3: Cigarette Manufacturing

Tier 3 broadly encompasses the production of finished tobacco products. Oriental tobacco is used predominantly as a flavor and burning agent in “American blend” style cigarettes, which are produced and consumed globally. This blend combines Virginia, Burley, and Oriental tobacco varieties and is commonly found in brands such as Marlboro, Camel, Winston, and Parliament. Oriental tobacco typically accounts for about 10–15% of the total content in these blends. Key informants noted that this blend type accounts for more than 90% of domestic cigarette production.

#### 3.3.3.1 Actor 1: Cigarette Manufacturing Companies

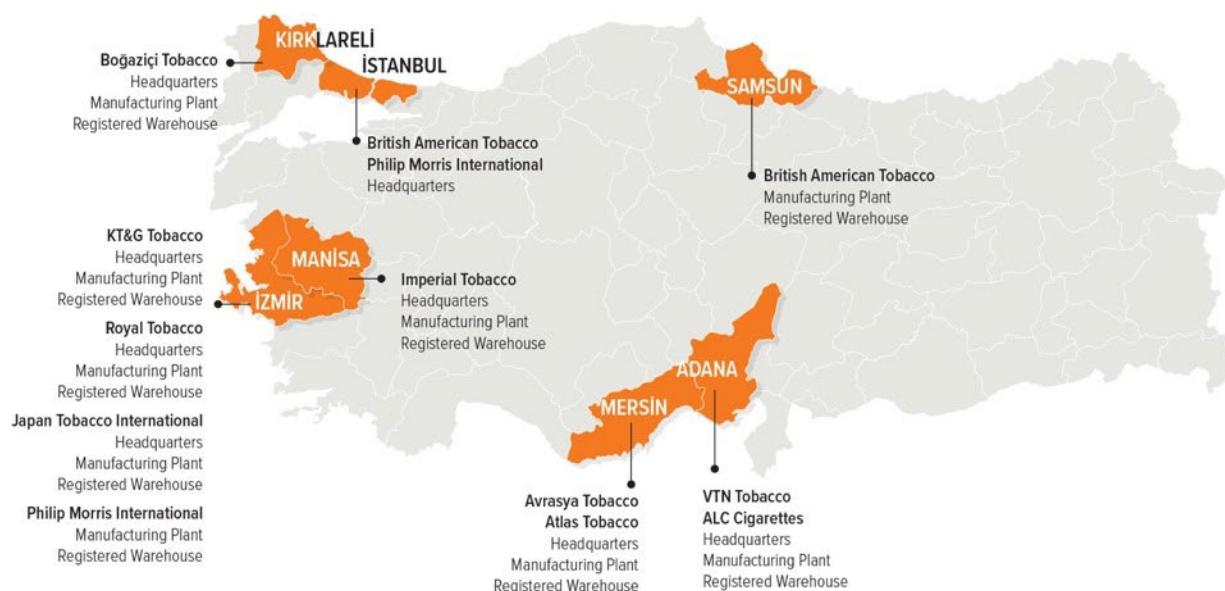
According to data from TADAB (2024), there are 11 licensed cigarette manufacturing companies operating in Türkiye, including 5 TTCs. TTCs are the most powerful actors in the Oriental tobacco supply chain, as they generate most of the demand for Oriental tobacco leaves and set the standards for pricing and quality. With their substantial foreign capital, production capacity, and global distribution networks, these companies influence not only local manufacturing but also broader trends and dynamics within the entire tobacco supply chain. According to TÜİK's 2021 Foreign-Controlled Enterprises Statistics, approximately 92% of Türkiye's tobacco products industry is under foreign control, making it the manufacturing industry with the highest level of foreign ownership in the country (Tütün Ekspertleri Derneği, 2024).

**Table 3. TTCs operating in Türkiye and their international headquarters**

TTC	Headquarters	Notes
Philip Morris International	United States and Switzerland	Philip Morris USA is headquartered in the United States and operates under the parent company: Altra Group
Japan Tobacco International	Switzerland	Parent company: Japan Tobacco Group
British American Tobacco	United Kingdom	
Imperial Bands (Imperial Tobacco)	United Kingdom	
Korean Tobacco & Ginseng Corporation	South Korea	

Most TTCs have their headquarters, manufacturing, and warehousing facilities in the Aegean region in İzmir and Manisa provinces, although Philip Morris International (PMI) and British American Tobacco (BAT) have headquarters in İstanbul province, and BAT operates a manufacturing plant and warehouse facilities in Samsun province. In addition to TTCs, there are six smaller and medium-sized domestic cigarette manufacturers. Of these companies, Avrasya Tobacco and Atlas Tobacco operate in Merin province, VTN Tobacco and ALC Cigarettes operate in Adana province, Boğaziçi Tobacco operates in Kırklareli province, and Royal Tobacco operates in İzmir.<sup>7</sup>

**Figure 9. Cigarette manufacturing operations**



Source: ICF

KIIs with sector representatives also indicate that PMI, Japan Tobacco International, and BAT together control nearly 90% of Türkiye’s Oriental tobacco market. However, procurement data of cigarette manufacturers are not publicly available, so the study could not obtain a more granular view of demand volume or identify which leaf buyers sell to which cigarette manufacturers. As such, the study could not directly trace the flow of Oriental tobacco through the domestic supply chain.

<sup>7</sup> During KII outreach, attempts to contact Avrasya (Mersin), VTN (Adana), and ALC (Adana), by both phone and email, were unsuccessful. Consequently, this study cannot determine whether these firms are active.

### 3.3.4 Regulatory and Facilitating Agencies

#### 3.3.4.1 Actor 1: Tobacco and Alcohol Department (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry)

TADAB is the central regulatory authority responsible for overseeing all stages of tobacco production, processing, and trade in Türkiye. Its key responsibilities include the following:

- Administering the Farmer Registration System (ÇKS), defining producers' legal status
- Verifying ownership or lease agreements as prerequisites for registration
- Regulating contractual relations between farmers and leaf purchasing companies
- Monitoring compliance with national legislation on production, trade, and labor
- Maintaining databases for transparency and traceability in the supply chain

Without ÇKS registration, farmers cannot be formally recognized as producers and are barred from entering legal contracts with leaf-buying companies. Through these functions, TADAB directly shapes farmers' access to markets and determines their formal inclusion within the tobacco supply chain.

#### 3.3.4.2 Actor 2: Aegean Exporters' Association

The Aegean Exporters' Association (EİB) coordinates and represents companies engaged in the export of tobacco and tobacco products. Its roles include ensuring compliance with trade regulations and quality standards and promoting exports through market research, international fairs, and trade diplomacy. By acting as a bridge between private exporters and state authorities, the association plays a pivotal role in integrating local companies into global tobacco markets.

#### 3.3.4.3 Actor 3: Chambers of Agriculture

Chambers of Agriculture are legally mandated bodies that regulate tobacco farmers' entry into the formal supply chain. Their primary roles include the following:

- Registering farmers and issuing farmer certificates through ÇKS, a prerequisite for contractual agreements with leaf-buying companies
- Providing official documentation required for state and market recognition
- Offering technical support, training, and advisory services on agricultural practices
- Representing farmers at the local level within broader agricultural governance structures

Through these roles, the chambers function as both regulatory and supportive institutions, ensuring that farmers are formally integrated into the contract-based tobacco production model.

## 3.4 EVOLVING TOBACCO MARKET DYNAMICS IN SOUTHEAST TÜRKİYE

Southeastern Türkiye has become one of the country's major tobacco-growing regions. The region has traditionally been known for the cultivation of mountain tobacco, an Oriental variety with a larger leaf used for hand-rolled cigarettes.<sup>8</sup> However, in recent years, the region has seen an expanding presence of Virginia and Oriental tobacco varieties cultivated under a variety of farming models.

Mountain tobacco is grown on small, irrigated plots located along the mountain slopes and cultivated by family labor without formal contracts. The mountain variety is remarkable for its natural nitrogen-sugar-nicotine balance, which allows it to be consumed directly after curing and shredding, without blending or

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<sup>8</sup> Locally, this type of tobacco is referred to by several names, including Çelikhhan tobacco, Adıyaman tobacco, and shredded roll-your-own tobacco (*sarmalık kıyılmış tütün*).

the addition of external substances. Concentrated in the Çelikhan district of Adıyaman province, where estimates of producer numbers range from approximately 1,277 to 3,000, the crop is largely excluded from formal agricultural registration systems because of the small size of individual holdings. Like all varieties of tobacco in Türkiye, farmers are only legally permitted to sell mountain tobacco to registered leaf-buying companies or to a farmer cooperative if they are a member; however, informal sales within the provincial boundaries of Adıyaman are common. During the harvest season, tobacco is either purchased directly at the farm by roaming intermediaries or transported by farmers to the city of Adıyaman for sale. Sales and distribution of mountain tobacco beyond the province are rare, given the illicit nature of these transactions.

Non-contract tobacco production, the majority of which consists of mountain tobacco, is concentrated in the Southeastern Anatolia region (5,978 producers; approximately 19,500 metric tons) and Eastern Anatolia region (1,565 producers; approximately 5,500 metric tons), which together account for the majority of Türkiye's total output. These figures highlight the continuing importance of smallholder, non-contract-based production within the national tobacco economy, despite the legal and institutional emphasis on contract-based farming.

Mountain tobacco leaves are processed, often in small, unlicensed workshops, into shredded tobacco for the domestic roll-your-own market. However, while much of the non-contract-based tobacco is converted into shredded form, not all shredded tobacco originates from informal sources. A portion of legally produced tobacco for hand-rolling is also processed and marketed under license by newly established producer cooperatives, explained below, as well as by cigarette manufacturing companies that have recently entered this emerging market.

These tobacco production and marketing cooperatives must consist of at least 250 members, all of whom must be individual tobacco growers. Legal entities and intermediaries are not allowed to become members. The operational areas of cooperatives are confined to district boundaries, and those who are members of another cooperative engaged in tobacco or tobacco-related activities cannot join. Moreover, individuals involved in tobacco trading or brokerage are not eligible for cooperative membership, other than selling the tobacco they personally produce.

Efforts were made to establish cooperatives in the southeast tobacco production zone to organize growers and integrate them into formal marketing structures. However, taxation policies significantly limited the ability of cooperatives to sell their output, leaving many growers reliant on non-contract-based sales channels.<sup>9</sup> While cooperative members were engaged in contract farming arrangements, the majority of tobacco growers, being non-cooperative farmers, remained reliant on informal, non-contract-based sales, reflecting the institutional and regulatory challenges faced by this unique segment of Türkiye's tobacco economy. Contract-based production continues to dominate the official sector, but non-contract cultivation, particularly of mountain tobacco, remains substantial. The activation of producer cooperatives marks a turning point in the integration of these producers into regulated value chains; however, high taxation, combined with the already elevated market value of this high-quality tobacco, continues to discourage formal sales and sustain informal trading practices.

Virginia and Oriental tobacco constitute the other principal varieties cultivated in the region. Historically, the area has been considered more suitable for Virginia cultivation, with Oriental types

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<sup>9</sup> According to Article 9 of the Regulation Amending the Regulation on the Procedures and Principles Regarding the Production and Trade of Tobacco Products, published on November 27, 2024, shredded roll-your-own tobacco products made from a single tobacco variety may be produced and placed on the market by tobacco cooperatives. In line with this most recent regulatory amendment, tobacco cooperatives have been authorized to produce and market shredded roll-your-own tobacco made from a single tobacco type.

playing only a marginal role. In recent years, however, the production of Oriental tobacco has increasingly taken root in Adıyaman province, reflecting a gradual diversification of local cultivation patterns. A legislative amendment that requires at least 30% of the tobacco used in domestic cigarette and tobacco manufacturing to be sourced from Türkiye further accelerated private sector investment in both Virginia and Oriental tobacco in the region (Official Gazette, 2002). The study's field research in Adıyaman confirms that several leaf-buying companies have recently entered the region and initiated contract-based production of both Virginia and Oriental varieties. This development suggests that the southeastern region is likely to emerge as a growth area for contract farming in the coming years, as production quotas expand under legislation that promotes the use of domestically grown tobacco. Given the high share of Virginia tobacco in cigarette blends, its cultivation is expected to expand across the region as well.

Field observations revealed the emergence of what is locally referred to as the “farm model,” in which leaf-buying companies lease irrigated lands near dams to directly cultivate tobacco, rather than contract production to individual farmers. The model appears to be used primarily to produce Virginia tobacco, and labor is provided through the employment of daily wage laborers. It should be noted that these wage laborers are hired under flexible working arrangements without any form of job security or employee benefits. It is too early to conclude that this model has become widespread, but its presence reflects a growing demand for the stable production of tobacco under controlled conditions.

The model appears particularly attractive in southeastern Türkiye, in provinces such as Adıyaman, where labor and land rental costs remain relatively low, compared to provinces in western Türkiye, such as Denizli province. Respondents in Adıyaman identified several cases in which leaf-buying companies have leased large tracts of land to implement this production model. This includes leases of approximately 10,000 decares by Socotab, 8,000 by Alliance, 12,000 by Özege, and 2,000 by Prestige. However, these figures have not been independently verified or officially confirmed by the noted companies.

One could assume that since these farms are managed directly by the leaf-buying companies, the potential for child labor to occur in this direct farming model is lower than in the contracting model. However, experts interviewed in Adıyaman described increasingly informal working conditions, with emerging issues related to social security coverage, employment regulation, and the flexibility of labor arrangements under this direct farm production model. As this production model becomes more commonplace in the region, it is essential that the government and civil society monitor the situation and fund additional research to assess the model's implications for child labor.

### 3.5 TRACEABILITY

This section assesses where traceability functions effectively in the Oriental tobacco supply chain and where visibility is lost. The current framework for legal compliance in Türkiye provides reliable oversight at the end of the tobacco supply chain: digitally tracking the circulation of finished cigarettes through pack-level identifiers and recording blend formulas that specify tobacco grades and types at the company level. While blend data are protected as trade secrets and not publicly disclosed, they remain accessible for regulatory oversight. However, the system does not allow for traceability to the farm level, precisely where labor and social risks are most concentrated.

#### ***Informal Trades at Farm Level***

In some instances, farmers may sell tobacco through informal networks to meet quantity requirements or manage personal financial liquidity needs outside of the formal contract system. As a result, there is a small degree of co-mingling of tobacco from different farms among farmers themselves, and a farm-lot indicator may include tobacco from other farms.

### **Loss of Farm-Lot Indicator due to Graded Batches**

Leaf-buying companies purchase tobacco from contract-based farmers and record a farm-lot number for each purchase to ensure fulfillment of contract requirements. Farmers are responsible for packaging their tobacco in boxes provided by the leaf-buying companies and dropping off the tobacco at specified collection points. These boxes are tagged with farm and contract identifiers, which are maintained in the leaf-buying company's internal database. However, once the tobacco reaches the leaf-processing facility, it is consolidated into larger processing batches based on its graded quality. Grading is carried out based on technical specifications such as leaf position on the stalk, moisture content, leaf size and thickness, elasticity, color and uniformity, texture, and ripeness. Once graded, farm-lot identifiers are no longer linked to downstream tobacco. From this point onward, the leaf-buyers' systems only register the tobacco as "graded Oriental tobacco" associated with a region, without maintaining a traceable link to the farm of origin. Thus, Oriental tobacco produced from numerous contract-based farmers within the same region is aggregated into a single graded batch.

### **Co-mingling: Cigarette Blend Formulation**

Processed batches of Oriental tobacco, already co-mingled in batches by grading requirements, are again co-mingled to meet company-specific blend requirements specified by cigarette manufacturing companies to facilitate the manufacturing of a desired cigarette tobacco blend. At this stage, co-mingled graded Oriental tobacco from a single region is combined with Oriental tobacco from other regions as well as with other varieties of tobacco such as Burley and Virginia, whether sourced domestically or imported. A unique blend code is assigned and retained within the leaf-buying company's internal database, but the graded batch-level records of the tobacco that goes into the blend are not disclosed to the buyer or any other downstream actors.

At the cigarette manufacturing stage, traceability relies solely on blend codes and manufacturing orders, providing external regulators or auditors with visibility only at the aggregate blend level since graded batch-level and farm-lot records are no longer functionally available.

The existing traceability systems fail to maintain the farm-level origin of Oriental tobacco after it is sold by the leaf-buying company. While there are effective private sector traceability systems after co-mingling of Oriental tobacco into batches, this information is for internal company use and is available to regulators for financial and quality legal requirements, but no effort is made to link sourcing data to monitoring and compliance of labor conditions. Even more fundamentally, unless a farm-lot identifier is carried through all downstream transformations, or an equivalent verifiable link is established, it is not possible for any downstream producer to ensure that their supply chain does not include child labor. As a result, all Oriental tobacco produced in Türkiye and all cigarettes produced with Oriental tobacco from Türkiye are at risk of being produced with child labor. At present, tracing capacity is asymmetrically concentrated in leaf-buying companies, which obscures traceability for third-party actors. To allow for traceability of Oriental tobacco, civil society organizations and independent auditors must have structured access to these data, enabling them to assess compliance with child labor prohibitions, safety standards, and sustainability requirements.

#### **3.5.1 Direct Tracing Examples**

To better illustrate how Oriental tobacco flows through the domestic supply chain in Türkiye and where traceability is lost, this section provides two composite examples. The first example is from an Oriental tobacco farmer in Denizli, situated in the Aegean region, in which all Oriental tobacco is produced through a contract model. The second example is from a tobacco farmer in Adıyaman province, in which multiple production models are used to produce different varieties of tobacco. The names of villages and the names, ages, and number of children of respondents have been changed to

ensure anonymity. However, all contractual relationships and points of sale are accurate and quoted from existing field notes.

## **Composite Direct Tracing Example #1: Oriental Tobacco from Denizli**

### **Cultivation and Family Labor**

Mehmet, a 46-year-old Oriental tobacco farmer from a mountain village in Denizli, rents 35 decares of land annually from Hasan, a local landowner in the irrigated Tavas Plain, at a cost of ₺175,000 (\$4,408). He cultivates Oriental tobacco for Mediterranean Tobacco (a leaf purchasing and processing company located in Izmir) under a contract farming arrangement.<sup>10</sup> Mehmet gets an advance payment of 40% of the expected contract value, which is ₺400,000 (\$1,076). He works (planting/harvesting/etc.) together with his wife. However, both during seedling transplanting (May to June) and harvest (July to September), he needs additional labor. For this, he occasionally hires daily wage laborers from the neighboring district of Karacasu, recruited through a labor intermediary and paid a daily wage of approximately ₺2,300 (\$58). Mehmet's children, a 13-year-old daughter and a 15-year-old son, are heavily involved in the harvest, working intensively in picking leaves and placing them onto curing racks. Though Mehmet acknowledges that child labor has negative effects on children, he considers it a necessity rather than a choice.

From June to September, Mehmet lives with his wife and two children in a cargo container near his rented tobacco field. Although the living conditions are not ideal and they would prefer living in their home village in the mountains, Mehmet and his family accept this as a necessary part of the work:

*“We came here to live in a container, and we’ve been here for three months. Unlike some families, we don’t go back and forth to the village. We’re here for the season, working three months straight. We can’t even take a break from work.”*

### **Production Beyond Contract Quota**

Mehmet's contract with Mediterranean Tobacco requires him to deliver 5 tons of tobacco in September for ₺950,000 (\$23,929). However, he aims to produce at least seven tons. He plans to sell surplus (over five tons) above the contract quota to third-party intermediaries or other farmers, particularly when the company delays advance payments and he needs cash. These off-contract sales are typically made below market price, in cash and upfront. Farmers prioritize immediate cash flow, especially during the harvest season, to cover essential expenses such as hiring laborers, purchasing inputs, and covering the costs of household or family-related occasions, such as weddings, house repairs, and health emergencies.

The surplus tobacco sold to third parties sometimes re-enters the system through the same or different leaf-buying companies but is registered under the name of the contract-based farmer who bought it. As a result, part of Mehmet's tobacco is officially recorded as if it were grown by others, posing a challenge to supply chain traceability at the farm level.

### **Collection and Barcoding**

Mehmet delivers his contracted five tons of tobacco in the boxes provided by Mediterranean Tobacco to the company's local or district collection center between late December and early January. At this point, tobacco experts employed by the company inspect, classify, weigh, and barcode the boxes. Each barcode contains the cultivator's name, area (*mintika*), harvest order (*el*), and grade (*nevi*). Mehmet sells

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<sup>10</sup> Company names have been anonymized.

the surplus tobacco to his friend Ahmet, which Ahmet then sells to the Anatolia Leaf Trading and Processing company located in İzmir.

### **Transport Controls**

Before the boxes filled with tobacco leaf are transported to the processing company's depots in İzmir, companies are required to obtain transport authorization from the TADAB through the TUPSE system. Through this system, information such as the cultivator's name, the tobacco quantity, and the destination are shared with public authorities.

### **Processing and Blending**

Once at the processing facilities in İzmir, Oriental tobacco from Denizli and other Aegean provinces as well as semi-Oriental tobacco from different regions of Türkiye are blended into batches to achieve a standardized quality in terms of taste, aroma, and burning characteristics specified by cigarette manufacturing companies. Although leaf-buying and processing companies keep internal records of the tobacco quantities purchased from individual farmers, as processing advances, this information disappears from the physical product, and it is not possible to trace the source of tobacco back to a specific farmer. After cleaning, grading, and fermentation, the leaves are repackaged into standard 210 kg boxes. At this stage, the product is identified only by batch code and crop year (e.g., "2024 İzmir AG – A Grade").

### **Cigarette Manufacturing**

This study could not directly trace shipments of Mehmet's tobacco from the leaf-buying and processing company to a customer as such information is not publicly available. However, research indicates that the processed co-mingled leaf tobacco would either be sold to cigarette factories in Türkiye (e.g., PMI in Torbalı, Imperial in Manisa, BAT in Samsun) or exported abroad through İzmir Port. In cigarette manufacturing, Oriental tobacco typically constitutes 10–15% of "American blend" style cigarettes, which are sold in Türkiye and abroad.

## **Composite Direct Tracing Example #2: Tobacco from Adıyaman**

### **Cultivation and Family Labor**

In a small village in Adıyaman province, Serkan Güneş and his family have been engaged in tobacco cultivation for nearly 30 years. Serkan himself started at the age of 16; tobacco cultivation was passed down from grandfather to father, and then to him as a profession. Today, he is teaching his 14-year-old son, Baris, the trade, with the intention of passing it on to him in the future. The family cultivates tobacco on a total of 100 decares of land. In addition to tobacco, they also grow barley and wheat and run small-scale beekeeping activities.

The ownership structure of Serkan's farmland is somewhat complex: about 70% of the land is cultivated through sharecropping arrangements, around 30% is rented, and only 6 decares are owned by the family. For unirrigated fields, rental costs are approximately ₺2,000 (\$50) per decare. According to Serkan, production costs are so high that the work cannot be sustained without family labor. On the sharecropped land, irrigation is available and input costs are shared between Serkan and the landowner. At the end of the season, half of the crop's value is paid to the landowner in cash. These sharecropping arrangements are not based on written agreements, nor are there written contracts for rented land. Serkan signs contracts with the leaf-buying company only by presenting the farmer certificate he receives from the Chamber of Agriculture.

Family labor is at the heart of Serkan’s agricultural activities. His wife and four children are involved in different stages of tobacco cultivation (seedling preparation, transplanting, maintenance, curing, harvesting, and packing). His only son, Baris, is being specifically trained to take over tobacco cultivation. After completing middle school, Baris did not continue his education and now spends his days working alongside his father. Women and girls in the family mainly participate in harvesting, curing, and packing, and men handle other fieldwork.

### **Cultivation Practices and Hired Labor**

Under contract, Serkan cultivates both Oriental tobacco and Virginia tobacco. In addition, the family also produces locally grown mountain tobacco, which is processed and traded informally at the local level. Serkan sells his mountain tobacco directly to local traders in cash and without any contracts. It is shredded in small local workshops and sold in the local market as roll-your-own tobacco, ready for direct consumption.

During the harvest season, the demand for labor increases sharply. Serkan sources most of his workers informally from Kahta and the city center of Adiyaman. The daily wage for workers is around ₺1,000–1,200 (\$25–30). He typically hires workers through a labor intermediary based on verbal agreements rather than a written contract. As Serkan puts it:

*“The contract price for tobacco should be higher so that I can pay workers more and hire more of them. Otherwise, this is a job you can only manage if you have your own children; if not, it cannot be done.”*

### **Contract and Delivery to Company**

For about 10 years, Serkan has been cultivating tobacco under contract with a leaf-buying company headquartered in İzmir. The company also operates a tobacco-processing facility in İzmir and supplies a major global cigarette manufacturer, whose production plant is also located in İzmir. Although a contract is signed each year, he does not review the details: *“I haven’t read it, I haven’t checked it. It probably says I need to deliver around 10 tons of tobacco.”* The company provides only seed support; in this province, no advance payments are given. Payment for the delivered tobacco is made about a week after delivery.

At the end of the season, Serkan himself packs and transports the Oriental and Virginia tobacco to the company’s procurement center. There, company experts conduct quality checks, classify the tobacco by the harvest order (*el*) and grade (*nevi*), and affix barcodes to each box. Through these barcodes, all information about Serkan’s tobacco is entered into the company’s records and into TADAB’s TUPSE system. After weighing and delivery, the tobacco is transported by truck to company depots in İzmir. In this way, the tobacco cultivated by Serkan and his family throughout the season, through family labor and partially by hired workers, is integrated into the formal supply chain.

The company purchasing Serkan’s tobacco is a supplier to a well-known TTC. The Oriental tobacco sourced from Serkan is categorized as “Adiyaman-İzmir tobacco.” According to sector experts, this tobacco is considered semi-Oriental. Once in İzmir, these leaves are blended with other semi-Oriental tobaccos from different parts of Türkiye and with Oriental tobacco from the Aegean region. The blended tobacco is then transported by truck to the cigarette manufacturer’s production facility in Kemalpaşa, İzmir, where it is processed into cigarettes.

## **3.6 DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE**

Türkiye cultivated 94,278 metric tons of tobacco in 2024, 68% of which was Oriental tobacco (TADAB, 2025). This fed both exports as well as the domestic industry in the production of downstream tobacco

products. Of these downstream tobacco products, more than half of cigars and cigarillos, cigarettes, and fine-cut rolling tobacco were consumed domestically. The dominant export products include tobacco and cigarettes (see Appendix 3).

**Table 4. Domestic sales and export ratios of tobacco products produced in Türkiye by volume, 2024**

Product	Domestic sales (%)	Export (%)
Cigars and cigarillos	89%	11%
Cigarettes	76%	24%
Fine-cut rolling tobacco	67%	33%
Pipe tobacco	36%	64%
Waterpipe tobacco	2%	98%

Source: TADAB, 2024

### 3.6.1 Tobacco

Turkish Oriental tobacco is an important input in cigarette manufacturing, constituting 10–15% of a typical “American blend” style cigarette. However, Türkiye’s domestic production of Virginia and Burley tobacco, constituting 85–90% of a typical “American blend” style cigarette, is insufficient to meet domestic manufacturing demand in Türkiye.

Türkiye is a net importer of tobacco and reported 86,364 metric tons (\$530 million) of tobacco imports to meet domestic industry demand in 2024 (TDM, 2025). Türkiye reported that it sourced 26% of tobacco imports by volume from Brazil, followed by India (15%), Malawi (9%), the United States (8%), and Germany (8%). Consistent with Turkish tobacco import patterns, the majority of Türkiye’s imports from the United States were in the form of processed tobacco (\$45 million, 4,900 metric tons), as well as \$2 million in tobacco waste and \$45,000 in raw tobacco (TDM, 2025).

Importers reported \$324 million (41,395 metric tons) of Turkish raw and processed tobacco in 2024. Top destination markets by value included Iran (22.0%), the United States (21.2%), and Belgium (14.6%) (see Table 5). Processed tobacco is the downstream product obtained by curing, stemming, cutting, and aging raw tobacco. Once processed, tobacco can be smoked as loose-leaf tobacco or used as an ingredient in the production of cigarettes.

**Table 5. Top destination markets for processed and raw tobacco from Türkiye, 2024**

Country	Value (USD)	Market share	Country	Quantity (metric tons)	Market share
World	\$324,691,048	100%	World	41,395	100%
Iran	\$71,270,417	22.0%	Iran	9,626	23.3%
United States	\$68,840,700	21.2%	United States	7,659	18.5%
Belgium	\$47,283,205	14.6%	Belgium	4,644	11.2%
Indonesia	\$27,875,103	8.6%	Indonesia	3,732	9.0%
Poland	\$18,335,339	5.7%	Poland	2,598	6.3%
Netherlands	\$14,222,604	4.4%	Netherlands	2,464	6.0%
South Korea	\$8,970,279	2.8%	Egypt	2,238	5.4%
Egypt	\$8,042,468	2.5%	Romania	893	2.2%
Romania	\$7,215,279	2.2%	South Korea	854	2.1%
Greece	\$5,923,629	1.8%	Greece	825	2.0%

Source: TDM, 2025. Value (c.i.f.) and quantity as reported by importers.

There are inconsistencies between Turkish export classification of tobacco as raw or processed and importers’ classification. Global importers record Turkish tobacco as raw tobacco (HS 2401.10), rather

than processed (HS 2401.20), except for Iran. Experts have suggested that tobacco may be reclassified at import due to specific national tariff classifications, as tobacco is frequently subject to specific tariffs. In addition, importers may find the “processed” tobacco insufficient to meet company-specific needs and therefore describe the tobacco as raw. Türkiye reported that the largest destination markets for processed tobacco exports were Belgium (29%) and the United States (22%), with Iran as the nearly exclusive (97%) destination market for Turkish raw tobacco exports in 2024 (TDM, 2025; see Appendix 3).

### 3.6.2 Cigarettes

The majority (76%) of cigarettes produced in Türkiye are consumed domestically, generating \$16.5 billion in revenue in 2024. Cigarette consumption rates in Türkiye have been steadily increasing in recent years (TURKSTAT, 2022). In 2022, the number of cigarettes sold was 25% higher than in 2010 (Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, 2024). Domestic consumer demand is forecast to grow, as Türkiye has the second highest smoking rates in Europe, with 28% of the adult population identified as smokers, just behind Bulgaria at 29% (Eurostat, 2019). In addition to consumption of domestically produced cigarettes, Türkiye reported \$249 million worth of cigarette imports, predominantly from Serbia (62% by value) (TDM, 2025).

Cigarettes not only account for the largest portion of domestic revenue among tobacco products, but they also represent significant export activity, with \$453 million worth of cigarettes exported in 2024. This makes cigarettes Türkiye’s most valuable tobacco export (Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, 2024; TDM, 2025).

In 2024, Türkiye’s export statistics reported that Iraq was the primary destination for Türkiye’s cigarette exports, representing nearly a quarter (24.8%) of all exports by value, followed by the United States (9.9%) and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) (5.5%) (TDM, 2025) (see Table 6). However, in trade statistics reported by importers, the highest value of cigarette exports from Türkiye is directed to Israel. This inconsistency in trade data indicates the re-exportation of cigarettes to Israel through other nations (TDM, 2025) (see Appendix 3).

**Table 6. Turkish reported cigarette export destination markets, 2024**

Country	Value USD	Market share	Country	Volume (THS)	Market share
World	\$453,420,401	100%	World	43,164,717	100%
Iraq	\$112,370,614	24.8%	Iraq	12,613,146	29.2%
United States	\$44,934,805	9.9%	United States	3,747,273	8.7%
UAE	\$24,868,039	5.5%	Kuwait	2,207,566	5.1%
Cyprus	\$3,826,392	5.3%	UAE	1,900,706	4.4%
Kuwait	\$22,226,360	4.9%	Libya	1,668,230	3.9%
Libya	\$18,898,897	4.2%	Cyprus	1,623,224	3.8%
Netherlands	\$17,048,255	3.8%	Netherlands	1,583,064	3.7%
Syria	\$11,293,743	2.5%	Syria	1,243,161	2.9%
Georgia	\$11,002,143	2.4%	Angola	1,228,460	2.9%
Belgium	\$10,368,932	2.3%	Cameroon	1,150,650	2.7%

Source: TDM, 2025. Value (free on board [f.o.b.]) as reported by exporter, Türkiye.

## 4 CHILD LABOR FINDINGS

Across the sample, respondents identified a total of 113 focal children, all of whom were in a state of child labor according to ILO guidelines. All focal children met the child labor threshold for exposure to hazardous work activities, and 86% also met the child labor threshold for excessive working hours for their age group. It is also telling that 87% of surveyed adult Oriental tobacco farmers had children that help them with tobacco cultivation and harvesting. Although the survey employed convenience sampling and is therefore not statistically representative, these findings strongly suggest that children born into Oriental tobacco-farming households in the Aegean region of Türkiye are highly likely to work alongside their parents and be exposed to conditions equivalent to child labor. Furthermore, children’s involvement in Oriental tobacco farming also negatively impacts their school attendance, as the harvest season overlaps with the start of the school year. This section of the report uses survey data paired with findings from qualitative interviews with Oriental tobacco farmers and their children to explore the economic and social dynamics that drive child labor as well as the specific labor conditions that children face. This section also explores the impacts of working in Oriental tobacco production on children’s living conditions, health, and school attendance.

### 4.1 CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

The survey consisted of 130 adult respondents who had grown Oriental tobacco within the last year and had at least one child aged 5–17. The survey was conducted in Tavas and Kale districts in Denizli province, one of the key production areas for Oriental tobacco in Türkiye. The sample consisted of 72% male respondents and 29% female respondents, with the majority of respondents (60%) age 40 and older. Approximately a third of respondents (35%) had completed primary school as their highest level of education, and approximately another third (35%) had either completed high school or attained higher education. The highest educational attainment of most of the remaining respondents were in between these two.

**Table 7. Respondent characteristics**

	%	n
<b>Age (years)</b>		
18–24	6%	8
25–39	34%	44
40–54	54%	70
55+	6%	8
<b>Sex<sup>1</sup></b>		
Male	72%	93
Female	29%	37
<b>Education<sup>1</sup></b>		
Never attended school	1%	1
Preschool/nursery school	0%	0
Some primary (Grades 1–4)	2%	3
Completed primary (Grades 1–4)	35%	45
Some secondary (Grades 5–8)	4%	5
Completed secondary (Grades 5–8)	14%	18
Some high school (Grades 9–12)	10%	13
Completed high school or higher	35%	45
<b>Number of respondents (N)</b>		<b>130</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures do not sum to 100% due to rounding.

## 4.2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND LABOR DYNAMICS WITHIN THE TOBACCO CONTRACTING MODEL

Study findings revealed that the use of child labor is a tacit yet intrinsic part of the contract farming model for Oriental tobacco in the Aegean region. A complex array of factors creates a state of economic precarity for tobacco farmers, leading them to rely on labor within their household to make their livelihood financially viable. The use of child labor is further enabled by deeply rooted cultural norms that encourage children to work and contribute to household income. The following section outlines the socio-economic and labor dynamics of tobacco cultivation in the Aegean region and how these dynamics drive the use of child labor.

Oriental tobacco cultivation and harvesting is carried out exclusively through a contract farming model in which smallholder farmers sign contracts with leaf-buying companies at the beginning of the growing season to produce a pre-agreed quantity of tobacco. Leaf-buying companies provide farmers with seeds at the beginning of the season as well as an advance payment to help cover the costs of agricultural inputs. Leaf-buying companies also have a team of agricultural experts, tasked with regularly visiting contract-based farmers to monitor crop growth and provide technical guidance on maximizing crop yields and quality.

All respondents who answered questions about their contract held a contract with one of the big six leaf-buying companies. Nearly half of respondents held a contract with either Socotab (24%) or Alliance One (24%). Nineteen percent of respondents held a contract with Sunel, and the remaining 3 leaf-buying companies each held contracts with fewer than 15% of respondents.<sup>11</sup>

**Table 8. Leaf-buying companies<sup>1</sup>**

	%	n
Socotab	24%	32
Alliance One	24%	31
Sunel	19%	25
TTL	14%	19
Prestij	11%	14
Özege Tütün	8%	11
<b>Number of respondents (N)</b>		<b>127</b>

<sup>1</sup> Multiple responses possible.

Farmers in the sample were contracted to produce an average of 8.1 metric tons of Oriental tobacco for the season, though contract size varied substantially, from 1.5 to 25 metric tons. Farm size mirrored this wide variation, ranging from 13 to 150 decares, with an average size of 40 decares.

**Table 9. Contracted tobacco quantities and farm size**

	Min	Max	Median	Mean	N
Average tobacco contracted in 2025 (metric tons)	1.5	25	7	8.1	127
Average farm size (decares)	13	150	40	44	130

<sup>11</sup> Of the 127 respondents who answered this question, the large majority held contracts with only 1 leaf-buying company, although several respondents held 2 contracts, 1 in the husband's name and 1 in the wife's name.

## 4.2.1 Drivers of Child Labor

As part of the contracting agreement, leaf buyers agree to pay farmers an advance payment. Both the timing and size of the advance payment are critical to farming households because the payment is used to cover input costs related to tobacco production, such as fertilizer, pesticides, land rental, and daily wage labor.

**Table 10. Advance payment**

	%	n	N
Contract includes advance payment	99%	128	130
Received advance payment on time	35%	44	126
Received agreed upon amount	58%	37	64

Survey findings suggest that payment delays are common, with 65% of respondents stating that their advance payment was not paid on time. Furthermore, out of the 64 respondents who had already received their advance payment at the time of the survey, 42% indicated that it was not the amount originally agreed upon. Qualitative findings indicate that late or smaller than agreed upon advance payments can lead farmers to forgo or delay the application of certain inputs such as irrigation or fertilizer, which can negatively affect yields. Smaller than anticipated advance payments can leave farmers with less funds to pay for daily wage labor, meaning a heavier reliance on labor from the household, including children. In qualitative interviews, respondents lamented the delayed timing of advance payments and the economic precarity that comes with it.

In addition to the cash flow constraints brought about by late payments, the highly inflationary environment of Türkiye has led to even greater economic vulnerability for Oriental tobacco farmers. During qualitative interviews, farmers repeatedly mentioned the steep increase in input costs, and, with those, the inability to make a profit from tobacco farming. Although the price that leaf-buying companies pay to farmers has increased over the last several years, farmers believe that this increase has not been proportional to the increase in input costs, leaving farmers with smaller or non-existent profit margins and a growing incentive to lean more heavily on child labor to reduce production costs. Respondents identified a litany of increased prices across various agricultural inputs, such as water for irrigation, fuel, pesticides, and fertilizers; however, land and wage labor represent the most significant increases in input costs for farmers.

It is important at this point to note two interrelated considerations within this production model, which greatly impact a farming household's ability to earn a profit. The first is the household's location. Many tobacco farming households in the Aegean region hail from upland mountain villages, where there is limited arable land for tobacco production. Consequently, these families migrate to the plains each growing season, where the climate, topography, and soil are more suitable for tobacco production. The survey took place in the Tavas plain, one of the predominant growing areas for Oriental tobacco, and 70% of the survey sample had migrated from mountain villages. While the social and health implications of living in the tobacco fields are discussed later in this report, the economic implications are that most households that migrate to the fields must rent land each year to grow their tobacco crop. Across the sample, 68% of respondents farmed tobacco exclusively on rented land. Another 28% grew tobacco on a mix of rented land and their own land, and only 4% of the sample grew tobacco exclusively on land that they own. Renting land represents a significant input cost to tobacco farmers that continues to increase in a highly inflationary environment, further straining family finances.

*“In total, we cultivate 34 decares of rented land and 6 decares of our own land. It would not be possible to cover production costs with income only from leased land. Without the support of our own land, we couldn’t manage it.”*

—Female tobacco farmer, age 25

The other significant input cost is daily wage labor. Only 10% of the sample did not hire or intend to hire daily wage labor at some point in the season. The remaining 90% of the sample hire daily wage labor to support a variety of farming activities across the agricultural cycle. Tobacco harvesting and transplanting are, by far, the 2 most common activities for wage laborers, with 93% and 86% of respondents hiring day laborers to support these activities, respectively. These two activities not only require a significant amount of labor but are also extremely time sensitive. Delays in transplanting can shorten the growing season, leading to reduced yields. Relatedly, failure to secure sufficient labor for harvesting can mean that tobacco may be harvested late, leading to reduced quality, or may simply spoil in the field before it can be picked.

**Table 11. Tobacco farming activities of wage laborers<sup>1</sup>**

	%	n
Harvesting	93%	109
Transplanting	86%	101
Weeding	15%	17
Packaging	14%	16
Moisturizing leaves	12%	14
Raising seedlings	10%	12
Curing leaves	9%	10
Field preparation	7%	8
Spraying (agro-chemicals)	6%	7
Irrigation	5%	6
<b>Number of respondents (N)</b>		<b>117</b>

<sup>1</sup> Multiple responses possible

Unfortunately, the inflationary environment in Türkiye has driven up daily wages in the area of data collection by approximately 77% since last season, from ₺1,300 (\$33) to ₺2,300 (\$58).<sup>12</sup> Respondents consistently stated that the steep price increase of daily wage labor has made tobacco farming unprofitable, with several respondents also noting that the prohibitively high cost of daily wage labor means that tobacco farming households must rely on children working to be profitable or at least break even.

*“Daily wages for hired laborers are costly [at] ₺2,300 (\$58). That is why people bring their children to help. The income we earn is limited. Without the children working alongside the family, tobacco would not be profitable. It would not even cover the costs.”*

—Female tobacco farmer, age 42

The survey also directly asked respondents what they perceived as the main reasons for children’s involvement in tobacco production. Respondents primarily cited “poverty” (72%) and “cultural expectations that children work/help” (37%), but a third also cited the prohibitively high cost of day

<sup>12</sup> These figures are based on discussions with key informants and Oriental tobacco farmers in Denizli province. They should be understood as general estimates rather than official government data. In Türkiye, the wages of seasonal or local agricultural workers are not officially announced by the government. Instead, based on the Circular on Seasonal Agricultural Workers, commissions established in certain provinces or districts or chambers of agriculture typically issue indicative daily wage rates, usually taking the national minimum wage as a reference. However, these rates are merely recommendations. The actual wages are determined by market conditions.

labor. This finding further serves to highlight the intense financial pressure that farming households face to rely more heavily on child labor in a highly inflationary environment.

### Shifting Labor Dynamics

Historically, farmers in the Aegean region would not recruit day laborers who migrated from other areas of Türkiye, believing that they lacked the skills to appropriately harvest Oriental tobacco. This lies in stark contrast to other crops in the region like cotton, for which there has traditionally been a high dependence on the migration of seasonal agricultural workers from the southeast to satisfy labor demands. However, approximately a quarter of the survey respondents who hire daily wage laborers indicated that they hired laborers who had migrated from the southeast. These findings not only signify a historical shift in the labor market for tobacco production but also underscore the significant increase in the price of regionally sourced labor. In qualitative interviews, respondents noted that day laborers from the southeast of Türkiye cost approximately ₺1,500 (\$38) per day versus ₺2,300 (\$58) per day for regionally sourced labor.

It is important to note that seasonal agricultural workers from the southeast migrate as a family unit, bringing their children with them. The research team interviewed respondents from a group of seasonal agricultural workers for this study and visually observed their temporary accommodation. Their families, including children, endure cramped, hazardous, and unsanitary living conditions. In the group interviewed, there were 60 people living in 8 tents. Electrical wires and ropes were laying on the ground in common living areas, and their shared toilet consisted of one hand-dug latrine a few meters away from the tents.

The children in the group were expected to work out of both cultural norms and economic necessity. According to 3 seasonal agricultural workers interviewed, children aged 14–17 work every day with adults in the fields, and children aged 11–13 will work if the farmer does not raise any objections.



Given the limited sample of these seasonal workers, these findings should be seen as illustrative rather than definitive. However, these conditions are extremely similar to those experienced by seasonal agricultural workers from the southeast who have historically come to the Aegean region to engage in work in other crops, and there is no reason to assume that those who come to work in tobacco production would experience substantially different conditions. As daily wage labor prices continue to increase in the Aegean region, it is reasonable to assume that more seasonal agricultural workers from the southeast will join the labor pool for Oriental tobacco production, creating a new and unsettling dynamic in which yet another avenue for child labor exists.

#### 4.2.2 Cultural Norms Regarding Working Children

The economic drivers noted previously that lead children to work in tobacco production exist in a cultural context in which children are expected to contribute to household income and have been engaging in tobacco production for generations. This was confirmed through multiple qualitative interviews as well as direct visual observation by the research team.

*“All of my friends work; some even go to other fields for daily wages once they finish their own family’s work. Our relatives’ children work too. This is a family business. Anyone who is able to work takes part.”*

*—Girl focal child, age 17*

“No one in the village looks down on children working. Everyone’s children are in the fields. It’s very normal. It’s seen as helping out. No one interferes. In my opinion, 10 is the ideal age to start working in tobacco cultivation. Not too young, not too old. By that age, they’re already used to working.”

—Female tobacco farmer, age 43



Two boys and their mother harvesting Oriental tobacco. Source: ICF

Respondents not only indicated that children’s involvement in tobacco production is culturally accepted but also widespread. Eighty percent of respondents indicated that either most or all farming families in their district have their children (under age 18) help them grow tobacco. Furthermore, 87% of survey respondents had a child who helped them work in tobacco production. While the sample is not statistically representative, this finding suggests that it is extremely common, if not uniformly expected, for children to engage in tobacco production if their parents are tobacco farmers.

### 4.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF FOCAL CHILDREN AND THEIR WORK

Out of 130 survey respondents, 113 (87%) had at least one child who worked alongside them to grow and harvest Oriental tobacco that they selected as a focal child for the survey. The sample skewed toward older focal children, with 80% of the sample aged 12–17 and the remaining 20% aged 5–11. The sample also skewed slightly toward boy focal children at 61%. All but one of the focal children had attended school at some point, with most focal children currently in middle school (32.7%) or high school (41.6%).

**Table 12. Characteristics of focal children**

	%	n
<b>Age (years)</b>		
5–11	20%	23
12–14	36%	40
15–17	44%	50
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	61%	69
Female	39%	44
<b>Education</b>		
Never attended school	1%	1
Preschool/nursery school	2%	2
Some primary (grades 1–4)	7%	8
Completed primary (grades 1–4)	2%	2
Some secondary (grades 5–8)	33%	37
Completed secondary (grades 5–8)	4%	5

	%	n
Some high school (grades 9–12)	46%	51
Completed high school or higher	6%	7
<b>Number of respondents (N)</b>		<b>113</b>

#### 4.3.1 Work Activities and Age of Entry

Harvesting and curing were, by far, the two most common work activities that focal children were engaged in, at 92% and 71%, respectively. Focal children were engaged in other activities at far lower rates. Both quantitative and qualitative findings did not identify substantial differences between the activities that boys and girls engage in; however, there was some variation in activities by age, with older children engaging in more physically demanding tasks.

**Table 13. Focal child work activities<sup>1</sup>**

	%	n
Harvesting	92%	103
Curing	71%	80
Weeding	46%	51
Transplanting	45%	50
Irrigation	42%	47
Packaging	41%	46
Moisturizing leaf	37%	41
Raising seedlings	32%	36
Field preparation	25%	28
Spraying (agro-chemical)	17%	19
<b>Number of respondents (N)</b>		<b>112</b>

<sup>1</sup> Multiple responses possible

Harvesting and curing were the most common work activities among focal children and the activities in which focal children spent the most time. Seventy-four percent of focal children spent more time harvesting than any other work activities, followed by curing at 17% (not pictured).



*A boy sorting Oriental tobacco without gloves. Source: ICF*

*“I help with everything. In our family, the work is divided equally, so I do the same tasks as everyone else. Mostly, I spend a lot of time weeding, helping with the harvest, and working on the curing process. I also help with arranging the tobacco leaves on the curing racks and keeping them in order.”*

—Girl focal child, age 16

The survey did not attempt to identify a specific age at which children begin to engage in tobacco production, largely because this would be difficult to accurately define. Due to a lack of childcare alternatives, children often accompany their parents in the tobacco fields when they are very young. As the children age, they gradually begin to take on light tasks and support their parents’ work, making it difficult to define a specific age of entry into work. In qualitative interviews, focal children and adult respondents indicated that most children start engaging in “light tasks” around the age of 9 or 10, and some reported children as young as 6 or 8 years old “helping out” with

tobacco production. Around the age of 14, children’s workload is more on par with that of adults in terms of intensity, duration, and work activities.

*“For as long as I can remember, I’ve been in the fields. There’s no specific starting point.”*

—Boy focal child, age 13

*“I started when I was around 9 or 10 years old. But honestly, I was born into tobacco. Even when I was younger, I would still help out here and there.”*

—Boy focal child, age 14

*“Younger children are usually kept in the shade or given light tasks. From about 10 years old, they start picking tobacco and carrying racks. Children aged 14 and above work alongside adults on an equal footing.”*

—Female tobacco farmer, age 25

### 4.3.2 School Absenteeism

Findings from both the survey and qualitative interviews suggest that children’s work in tobacco production negatively impacts their ability to attend school. The harvest season, the period in which labor demands peak, runs from approximately the second week of July to the first week of October, overlapping with the start of the school term in the first week of September.<sup>13</sup>

**Table 14. Days of school missed by focal child age group**

	Age 5–11		Age 12–14		Age 15–17		Total	
	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
None	70%	16	72%	28	57%	28	65%	72
1–10 days	26%	6	21%	8	29%	14	25%	28
11–20 days	4%	1	5%	2	12%	6	8%	9
20 days or more	0%	0	3%	1	2%	1	2%	2
<b>Number of respondents (N)</b>		<b>23</b>		<b>39</b>		<b>49</b>		<b>111</b> <sup>14</sup>

In the last harvest season, slightly over a third of focal children (35%) missed at least some school days due to their work in tobacco farming, with 25% of focal children missing 1–10 days, 8% missing 11–20 days, and 2% missing more than 20 days. There was no substantial difference across sex. Nearly half (47%) of focal children in the oldest age bracket missed at least some school due to tobacco harvesting, compared to 29% of focal children across both younger age brackets. In qualitative interviews, respondents highlighted the overlap between the harvest season and the school term, noting that while children’s education is perceived as important, they occasionally find themselves in an untenable position in which school attendance must be delayed to finish harvesting. This is not only because households need children to help harvest tobacco, but also because the majority of farming households migrate. Consequently, children cannot attend school in their home village while they live in the tobacco fields with their parents.

*“We live in the district center, and our home is close to the school. But here, the school is 50 kilometers away. We have been here for two months, and we cannot return until the work is finished. When schools open, the children are late by a week or two. Even children who do not work are delayed, because who will*

<sup>13</sup> The exact timing of the harvest for a given farming family varies significantly due to a variety of both agricultural practices and the agro-ecological conditions in a given season (i.e., annual rainfall, the timing of fertilizer application and irrigation, and the amount of available labor for harvesting and processing).

<sup>14</sup> N=111. One focal child did not attend school last year, and one respondent responded, “don’t know.”

take them to school, who will look after them at home while the family is down in the plain? Children end up being late to school.”

—Male tobacco farmer, age 40

“During the school year, he goes to school. But sometimes he misses 10 to 15 days—it is unavoidable, the work doesn’t finish. We have not yet returned home, so he has to stay here. Who would look after him in the village? I want my child to go to school, but we also have financial problems. If even one person does not work, we lose money in tobacco. That’s why, if there is work to do, in the first weeks, he doesn’t go to school and helps us instead.”

—Female tobacco farmer, age 42

### 4.3.3 Working Hours

One determinant of child labor according to ILO guidelines is whether children work above a set number of hours based on their age. Children aged 15–17 meet the threshold of child labor if they engage in paid economic activity for 43 hours or more per week. For children aged 12–14, the threshold is 14 or more hours per week. For children aged 11 and younger, working one or more hours per work is considered child labor.<sup>15</sup>

**Table 15. Focal child working hours**

	n	Min	Max	Median	Mean
All focal children	113	2	105	35	40.7
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	69	2	105	35	41.2
Female	44	3	80	41	39.9
<b>Age (years)</b>					
5–11 years old	23	2	80	21	25.1
12–14 years old	40	3	70	35	34.9
15–17 years old	50	14	105	53	52.5

Focal children worked an average of 40.7 hours in Oriental tobacco production in the week preceding the survey, though working hours varied widely across the sample, from a minimum of 2 to a maximum of 105. The average number of working hours did not vary much by sex, but it did trend upward with age, with the youngest age group working an average of 25.1 hours, compared to the oldest age group working an average of 52.5 hours.

When comparing working hours to ILO child labor guidelines, 86% of focal children surpassed the threshold of allowable working hours for their age group. This varied slightly across sexes, at 84% for boys and 75% for girls. Greater variation was seen across age groups at 100%, 90%, and 40%, respectively, for younger, middle, and older age groups. These findings are in line with qualitative responses in which farmers and their children consistently mentioned a high volume of work across the entire tobacco cultivation process, followed by a peak in demand for labor in the harvesting period.

<sup>15</sup> Domestic legislation in Türkiye differs from ILO guidelines on the number of permissible working hours for children. The Regulations on the Fundamentals and Principles of the Employment of Children and Young Workers 2004 indicate that children who have completed school but are under age 15 may engage in up to 35 hours of work per week and that children aged 15 years and older may work up to 40 hours per week. To allow for an easier comparison of results with studies in other countries, this study applied ILO guidelines on working hours for age groups rather than domestic legislation; however, had domestic legislation been applied, the resulting analysis would be largely the same, with the large majority of focal children in a state of child labor.

Respondents further noted that it was common for both children and adults to work seven days per week throughout the length of the harvest season.

*“I don’t really know how many hours it adds up to, but basically, apart from when I’m resting or sleeping, I’m working. There’s always something to do. [...] That’s how it goes for two whole months.”*

—Girl focal child, age 17

#### 4.3.4 Exposure to Hazards

Another key determinant of child labor is whether children are exposed to hazardous work. This study used ILO guidelines as well as preliminary research into the nature of tobacco production to develop a list of hazardous work specific to Oriental tobacco production (see Appendix 4 for details). Table 16 shows the top 10 hazards focal children experienced in Oriental tobacco production. Although exposure to one hazard is sufficient to constitute a state of child labor by international standards, focal children experienced an average of 5.9 hazards each, and all focal children were exposed to at least one hazard. This did not vary based on sex, but there was a noticeable increase in the average number of hazards by age group, with age groups 5–11, 12–14, and 15–17 exposed to an average of 3.8, 5.9, and 7 work hazards, respectively (not pictured).

**Table 16. Exposure to hazards<sup>1</sup>**

	%	n
Repetitive fast-paced work for long hours	68%	77
Carrying/pushing/pulling heavy loads	66%	75
Using heavy machines/driving vehicles	63%	71
Working at night or in darkness	61%	69
Long hours in hot sun without break	56%	63
Dust, smoke, fumes, poor ventilation	50%	57
Direct contact with green/fresh tobacco leaves	50%	57
Working with/around animals or manure	50%	56
Working with fire/hot tools/unsafe wires	36%	41
Using sharp tools	30%	34
<b>Number of respondents (N)</b>		<b>113</b>

<sup>1</sup> Multiple responses possible

The most common hazards across the sample include repetitive fast-paced work for long hours (68%), carrying/pushing/pulling heavy loads (66%), and using heavy machines/driving vehicles (63%). For the most part, boys and girls experienced many of the same hazards at similar rates. Some exceptions include carrying heavy loads and driving machinery, for which boys had higher rates of exposure than girls by 19% and 32%, respectively (not pictured). In qualitative interviews, both child and adult respondents noted that there is little differentiation by work activities across sex. Rather, physical strength (often correlated with age) is typically the primary factor determining the kind of work activities and therefore work hazards to which children are exposed. This is mirrored in the survey data, with older children having higher exposure rates to using powered tools, using heavy machines/driving vehicles, carrying/pushing/pulling heavy loads, long hours in the hot sun without a break, working at night or in darkness, and repetitive fast-paced work for long hours (not pictured).

Qualitative interviews provided additional context on the work hazards children face. While respondents mentioned many of the hazards noted above, qualitative responses primarily focused on the intense heat during the day, particularly in tobacco curing structures.



Tobacco curing structure. Source: ICF

*“I really don’t like working in the curing structures. It gets too hot. The work is hard. The metal bars become scorching under the sun, and my hands burn when I touch them.”*

—Boy focal child, age 13

*“After leaving the tobacco in the field for a day, we move it under the curing shed, but that place is like an oven. Even entering is difficult. The air is so hot it feels like you can’t breathe. If even the tiniest spark occurred, everything would catch fire at once. That’s why I try especially hard not to let the children enter the curing shed. It is not a place to work; it is like being inside a fire. But we have no choice.”*

—Male tobacco farmer, age 52

*“No, nothing has happened to me. But it gets very hot. I wear a hat and gloves. Sometimes, the area where the racks are is very dusty. Inside the curing sheds, it is extremely hot.”*

—Boy focal child, age 13



Children and parents harvesting Oriental tobacco at night. Source: ICF

Working at night or in darkness was a common hazard among focal children at 61%, as it plays a large role in harvesting Oriental tobacco. Many farming families preferred to pick Oriental tobacco in the late evening or early morning, not only to avoid the heat but also because Oriental tobacco leaves soften in the midday sun, making them more difficult to pick. During qualitative interviews, respondents were asked about their daily work schedule to learn more about this unique practice.

Although the specific work schedules of respondents varied, most indicated a bifurcated work schedule consisting of tobacco harvesting in early mornings and late afternoons or evenings, with a long break in the middle of the day. During fieldwork, researchers visited the tobacco fields at night and visually confirmed that children were picking tobacco late in the evening and into the early morning.

*“We wake up at 4:30 a.m. and enter the field at 5 a.m. to pick tobacco. Around 7, we sit down for breakfast. Then we go back to the field and continue working until the midday heat. After that, we return to the tent. Once the heat passes, around 5 to 6 p.m., we go back to the field again [...] and finish work around 10 p.m. Both of us usually go to sleep around 11 to 12 at night.”*

—Boy focal child, age 15

Under international labor law, night work is considered one of the worst forms of child labor as it interferes with children’s sleep cycles and can have detrimental effects on their long-term physical and mental development. Relatedly, reduced visibility in the dark can increase the risk of serious injury. Turkish law explicitly prohibits children from working at night in industrial settings, but it makes no

mention of children engaging in night work in agricultural settings, presenting a serious gap in domestic policy with significant real-world implications for children working in tobacco production.

#### 4.3.5 Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses

The hazardous working environment of tobacco production can also be inferred by the high rate of work-related injuries among focal children. More than one-third of focal children (35%) experienced at least one injury related to their work in tobacco production. Of focal children who had experienced work injuries, 64% had experienced heat exhaustion or heat stroke, 38% had experienced injuries to the back, waist, or knee due to bending or lifting heavy loads, and 21% had experienced cuts, bruises, or sprains on hands, arms, or feet.

**Table 17. Work-related injuries and illnesses**

	%	n
<b>Ever hurt or sick because of work</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Type of injury/sickness</b>		
Heat exhaustion or heat stroke	64%	25
Back, waist, or knee pain due to bending or lifting heavy loads	38%	15
Cuts, bruises, or sprains on hands, arms, or feet	21%	8
Discomfort or illness caused by pesticides or fertilizers	15%	6
Insect or bee stings	15%	6
Green tobacco sickness (symptoms like dizziness, nausea, and fatigue)	8%	3
Skin rash, itching, or irritation due to contact with tobacco leaves	8%	3
Injury from falling (e.g., from a truck, ladder, or tobacco curing structure)	5%	2
Burns (from fire, hot surfaces, or ovens)	3%	1
Diarrhea (unsafe drinking water)	3%	1

These work-related injuries and illnesses provide some insights into the negative health impacts of tobacco production on children, but they do not provide the full picture. The fact that tobacco farming families migrate to live near the fields each year means that children are exposed to a wide variety of hazardous and unsanitary living conditions, regardless of whether they directly engage in tobacco production.

During their time in the tobacco field, families live in a variety of temporary shelters. Out of the 70% of the sample who migrate each year to the tobacco fields, 40% live in a mobile home or camper near the fields, followed by 34% in a tent, and 19% in a metal structure such as a shipping container. Only a quarter of these families (26%) have dwellings that are connected to the electrical grid. The remainder use solar power (53%) or a generator (3%) for electricity or live without electricity during their time in the field (18%). Only 3% of these temporary dwellings are connected to a municipal water source, and the rest rely on a combination of boreholes and wells (78%), water tankers (40%), and bottled water (4%). Proper toilets are largely absent, with most families constructing makeshift outhouses.



*Temporary shelter of a tobacco farming family. Source: ICF*

*“We are a nomadic family. Every year, when the tobacco season starts, our place of residence changes. We arrive in the fields around June 10 and stay until September 15. So for about three months, we live in this area in a container. But when I say container, it’s hardly livable. The electricity is unreliable, and there is no proper water supply. Still, we have no choice. We must stay close to the fields.”*

*—Male tobacco farmer, age 33*



*Artificial irrigation pond in a tobacco field. Source: ICF*

In addition, the area around these temporary dwellings is generally unsafe for children. Visual observation revealed the ubiquitous presence of artificial irrigation ponds in tobacco fields, many of them close to the temporary dwellings of farmer families. These ponds, often filled with agricultural chemicals, present both a contamination risk as well as a drowning risk to children. Visual observations also revealed empty plastic pesticide and agrochemical containers littered around irrigation ponds, tobacco fields, pathways, and living areas.

## 4.4 CHILD LABOR MONITORING AND PREVENTION

Multiple efforts were made to arrange direct interviews with major cigarette manufacturers, though none responded to researcher requests. Therefore, it is not clear what specific child labor monitoring practices TTCs employ for tobacco sourced in Türkiye. Publicly available information indicates that TTCs claim to implement global monitoring systems to prevent child labor and improve field-level working conditions. However, based on the study review, the operation of these systems in Türkiye has not, to the knowledge of researchers, been independently verified through any third-party monitoring, assessment, or impact evaluation.

Major leaf-buying, processing, and cigarette manufacturing companies jointly implement programs under the EİB framework to address social risks in the supply chain, particularly those related to child labor and working conditions. Following a joint Human Rights Impact Assessment conducted in 2021, the working groups on Child Labor, Occupational Health and Safety, Working Conditions, and Mechanization were established and continue to operate under EİB's coordination and secretariat, holding regular meetings and preparing progress reports. Reported activities include field monitoring visits, provision of personal protective equipment to contract-based farmers, provision of training on occupational safety and financial literacy, and research collaborations with İzmir-based universities on behavior change and green tobacco sickness, as well as initiatives supporting female farmers and pesticide waste management. In 2024, a new project was launched to identify the social and psychological factors driving children's participation in family-based tobacco cultivation, assess related risks, and develop awareness-raising and action plans.

Representatives from leaf-buying companies highlighted that they closely cooperate with TTCs such as PMI, BAT, and Japan Tobacco International, aligning their own practices with these firms' global policies on traceability, child labor, and human rights. Despite these ongoing efforts, companies acknowledged persistent challenges, such as low risk perception among tobacco farmers, reluctance to use protective equipment, and the continuing economic pressures that lead families to depend on their children's labor during the harvest. The leaf-buying companies emphasized that their approach extends beyond compliance audits or contractual prohibitions, focusing instead on preventive strategies that address root causes through raising awareness, building capacity, and promoting safer working practices at the household level.

The findings from this study suggest that these efforts have had little effect on the ground in terms of preventing child labor, at least in the sampled areas. For example, focal children experienced an average of 5.3–7.3 work hazards, depending on the leaf-buying company with which their parents held a contract. This suggests that the hazardous working environment detected in the survey is not brought about by the economic pressures exerted on farmers by one or two bad actors in the industry. Rather, it suggests a systemic issue in which hazardous working conditions for children are largely endemic to tobacco production itself. Furthermore, respondents indicated that leaf-buying companies, while explicitly prohibiting child labor in contracts and advocacy campaigns, are aware of the situation and turn a blind eye, even alerting farmers in advance of upcoming inspections. It is also important to note that child labor monitoring does not occur outside of regular work hours, such as late evening or early morning when many families and their children tend to work.

*“The companies are aware that children also work in the fields, having observed that, as families, we are often compelled to work together, with children sometimes being involved. In fact, there are children in every field; it's impossible for them not to know or see this. But they tell us ‘we don't want it,’ they warn us. On the other hand, they don't take any serious measures. When inspections are coming, we get notified in advance, and on that day, we don't let the children go into the fields.”*

—Male tobacco farmer, age 33

*“Everyone knows that children are working here—how could the companies not know? I have never seen any inspection, nor heard of anyone coming here and saying anything about children. As far as I can see, there is no real checking.”*

—Female tobacco farmer, age 42

## 5 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Child labor in Oriental tobacco production in Türkiye is not an isolated practice but rather a structural outcome of weak accountability mechanisms and a farmer contracting model that reinforces the market leverage of leaf-buying companies and TTCs. These dynamics keep farmers trapped in a state of financial precarity and economic dependency and sustain conditions in which households resort to child labor to make ends meet. Addressing this issue requires binding corporate due diligence requirements, effective government enforcement, mutually beneficial market arrangements, and effective social protections for tobacco farmers and their families.

To this end, the Government of Türkiye should consider establishing a legal framework that compels compliance through meaningful deterrence against violations. Private sector actors should align procurement practices with living income benchmarks and absorb the costs of fair market pricing rather than using their market leverage to push farmers into financially untenable agreements. In addition, civil society can play a crucial role in safeguarding children, supporting households, and serving as an independent monitor of progress. Finally, sustained collaboration across these groups could be greatly enhanced by the creation of a multi-stakeholder monitoring committee that ensures accountability, coherence, and transparency. With collective responsibility and sustained political will, Türkiye has the potential to set a precedent for a tobacco sector in which child labor is no longer tolerated.

### 5.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

#### **To the Government of Türkiye:**

Ending child labor in Oriental tobacco production requires a policy framework in which leaf-buying companies and TTCs are directly accountable for labor conditions at the farm level, where child labor risks have historically been externalized. To do so, it is essential that the principles of transparency and traceability are translated into enforceable and concrete measures. The government has a central responsibility to establish and enforce a legal framework that compels compliance, sets penalties for violations, and ensures oversight.

- Address existing gaps in labor regulations.
  - Revise the Labor Act (2003) Article 4 (b) to allow for government monitoring of labor abuses in small-scale enterprises in agriculture. At present, the law does not allow for monitoring of enterprises employing 50 or fewer individuals in agriculture. This makes it largely ineffective at deterring child labor in Oriental tobacco cultivation and harvesting, in which most work activities are performed by households and small groups of wage laborers. A lower threshold of individuals, perhaps two to three, would be more appropriate to identify child labor in Oriental tobacco production and other agricultural activities.
  - Revise the Labor Act (2003) to recognize night work in all settings as a form of child labor. Article 73 of the Act identifies night work in industrial settings as hazardous work that is forbidden for children. Expanding this definition to count night work as hazardous in any setting would not only address children's night work in Oriental tobacco production but also align domestic legislation with international labor standards.
- Require TTCs to comply with the revised Labor Act to operate in the country. Given the high concentration of foreign ownership in the industry, the Government of Türkiye should consider making the licensing and operation of TTCs contingent upon their compliance with provisions to prohibit child labor, as noted in a revised version of the Labor Act. This compliance must extend

to their own operations and across their entire supply chain, including leaf-buying companies and contract-based farmers.

- Link the licensing of leaf-buying companies to requirements for traceability and transparency. Under existing legislation, a company must be licensed under the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to legally purchase tobacco leaf. To receive and maintain an active license, companies should be required to meet standards for supply chain traceability and transparency. The licensing regime should include sufficient penalties for non-compliance, including substantial fees and the revocation of licensing.
- Develop a farm-level traceability system. Companies should be required to register sourcing contracts at the farm level, including data on labor conditions.
  - Mandate the use of continuous farm-lot identifiers. These identifiers should persist throughout the entire tobacco supply chain from farm to final product, allowing companies to trace product inputs back to their origin and pave the way for improved accountability.
- Require leaf-buying companies to annually publish reports on farm-level labor conditions, contract farmer earnings, and health and safety standards. Licensing should also require a verification process of report findings conducted by accredited non-governmental organizations (NGOs).
- Develop a state-backed interoperable digital system for supply chain transparency. This system could be populated by data from leaf-purchasing companies, required for their licensing. Ideally, the system could link Oriental tobacco plots to every supply chain node, from leaf buyers and processors to export warehouses, allowing for enhanced transparency and traceability across the supply chain. All anonymized data and reports in this system could be made publicly available on a centralized online platform maintained by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

### **To Private Sector Actors:**

Breaking the cycle of financial vulnerability for tobacco farmers and their subsequent use of child labor demands a comprehensive framework that integrates labor standards, fair contract pricing benchmarks, meaningful programs to identify, prevent and remedy child labor, and crisis-responsive protections. Private sector actors have a direct responsibility to align procurement practices with fair labor and pricing standards and to share the costs of compliance, preventing the financial economic burden of reform from being transferred onto farmers.

- Integrate child labor prohibitions and related programs into all tiers of the company's supply chain.
- Assess risks. Identify risk factors for child labor in business operations and identify areas of high risk in company operations and supply chains.
- Establish worker engagement structures. Leaf-buying companies should identify local worker-led organizations or civil society organizations to collaborate on programs to eliminate child labor in the tobacco industry. This includes, but is not limited to, collecting information on the prevalence of child labor, identifying practices that cause or contribute to barriers to eliminating child labor in tobacco production, identifying risk factors, establishing standards for remedy, and verifying its implementation.
- Launch or revamp prevention programs. Establish child labor prevention program hubs to assess risk in areas of tobacco production and develop prevention programming customized to the risk factors identified.
- Establish child labor monitoring and remediation systems (CLMRS). Consider implementing CLMRS systems, which rely on community facilitators to identify children in or at risk of child labor cases. The facilitator ensures that the child and their household receive support to end the

practice and prevent recurrence. CLMRS facilitators conduct regular follow-up visits and monitor the practices on the farm. These systems support households so they can manage without child labor and ensure that remedy is provided where appropriate. The process is tracked in a database or other mechanism to ensure consistent follow-up for all cases.

- Reform management systems and internal controls in tobacco companies. Initiate a gap analysis of management oversight, operational systems, internal controls, and due diligence programs over suppliers and subcontractors. Reform these areas of operations to ensure effective implementation and enforcement of company policies and procedures that seek to end child labor.
- Conduct joint monitoring and verification. Companies should work with local stakeholders, such as the Agricultural Chamber of Commerce, civil society organizations, and NGOs, to monitor areas of risk and verify remediation.
- Establish a fair pricing benchmark and production reference price. Commission a reputable research institution to conduct an independent assessment of the living income required for tobacco-growing households, using internationally recognized methodologies, such as the Anker methodology. Establish this benchmark as the reference point for all contract pricing. Ensure that all input charges are consistent with local market prices and are clearly explained in the contract. Establish an independent assessment of region-specific input costs for production of tobacco. Combine these cost assessments with the living income benchmark to set a farm-gate price for tobacco. Doing so will secure farmer livelihoods and reduce their reliance on child labor.
- Establish a crisis-flexibility and assistance mechanism. Include clauses in contracts that identify and allow adjustments for crises such as pandemics, inflationary shocks, and natural disasters. Introduce support measures (temporary subsidies, social protection, or corporate cost-sharing) so that farmers do not resort to child labor when their income security is threatened.
- Implement systems for farm-lot identification. Implement a non-reassignable farm-lot key system that persists across all transformation events (intake, batching, splitting, blending, and manufacturing). Transfer farm-lot identifiers from leaf-buying company systems into downstream cigarette manufacturer company systems to maintain continuity throughout the supply chain. Adopt composite metadata layers for graded batches containing leaves from multiple farms, recording the full set of contributing farm-lot identifiers rather than collapsing them into a single batch ID.
- Ensure traceability and transparency. Develop a supply chain traceability system that tracks tobacco from the point of harvest throughout the production process, to the point of sale. Implement role-based access controls to this system that allow selective transparency. This would protect commercial proprietary data on cigarette blends, while providing labor inspectors and relevant third-party auditors access to the system's databases.

### **To Civil Society:**

Breaking dependence on child labor requires a dual approach of supporting farmers to sustain productivity without child labor while protecting children through direct interventions. Social development partners, including NGOs, trade unions, farmer associations, and child-rights organizations, should work with local authorities and communities to build the social infrastructure to make these interventions possible.

- Participate in independent monitoring and verification. Civil society actors should help establish and operate independent monitoring systems to identify children engaged in tobacco production and track their school attendance. They can complement government inspections by conducting

community-based checks during harvest periods and advocating for inspection regimes that extend to night-time hours, when child labor often occurs undetected.

- Provide targeted conditional support. NGOs and social development partners should consider providing conditional cash transfers and school-related assistance (tuition, uniforms, meals, transportation) to families, ensuring that children remain in school. They can also advocate for and co-design child protection programs financed by multinational corporations.
- Identify and mitigate risks for children. Civil society organizations should extend monitoring to all children living on farms, even those not directly working, given the risks posed by unsafe housing and agricultural environments (e.g., irrigation ponds, fire hazards, pesticide exposure, extreme heat). NGOs can conduct household-level risk assessments and deliver family-based training on child safety, health, and preventive practices. Independent civil society experts should verify the implementation of these safety measures and publish their findings to strengthen accountability.

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## APPENDIX 2: HS CODES

Product	HS code	HS description
Tobacco	2401	Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse
Unstemmed/raw tobacco	2401.10	Tobacco, not stemmed/stripped
Processed tobacco	2401.20	Tobacco, partly or wholly stemmed/stripped
Tobacco waste	2401.30	Tobacco refuse
Downstream tobacco products	2402	Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes, of tobacco or of tobacco substitutes
Cigars and cigarillos	2402.10	Cigars, cheroots and cigarillos, containing tobacco
Cigarettes	2402.20	Cigarettes containing tobacco
Other	2402.90	Other
Downstream tobacco products	2403	Other manufactured tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes; "homogenized or reconstituted tobacco; tobacco extracts and essences
Waterpipe/hookah	2403.11	Smoking tobacco, whether or not containing tobacco substitutes in any proportion: water pipe tobacco specified in subheading Note 1 to this chapter
Loose (roll-your own, pipe)	2403.19	Smoking tobacco, whether or not containing tobacco substitutes in any proportion: Other
Reconstituted tobacco	2403.91	Other [than smoking tobacco]: "homogenized" or "reconstituted" tobacco
Other	2403.99	"Other"; "other"

## APPENDIX 3: EXPORT VALUES

### Turkish Tobacco Export Value by HS Code, 2024

Product	HS code	Value	% of exports by value	Largest destination market (market share)
Unstemmed/raw tobacco	2401.10	\$ 224,758,955	29.5%	United States (30%)
Tobacco	2401.20	\$ 98,883,820	13.0%	Israel (19%)
Tobacco waste	2401.30	\$ 1,514,849	0.2%	Belgium (24%)
Cigars and cigarillos	2402.10	\$ 358,268	0.1%	Italy (56%)
Cigarettes	2402.20	\$ 325,790,517	42.8%	Israel (18%)
Other	2402.90	\$ 13,177,537	1.7%	Jordan (99%)
Waterpipe/hookah	2403.11	\$ 16,627,344	2.2%	United States (40%)
Loose (roll-your own, pipe)	2403.19	\$ 65,555,352	8.6%	Azerbaijan (64%)
Reconstituted tobacco	2403.91	\$ 55	0%	Germany (100%)
Other	2403.99	\$ 14,423,988	1.9%	Romania (52%)

Source: TDM, 2025. Value (c.i.f.) as reported by importer.

### Importers Reported Cigarette Imports from Türkiye, 2024

Country	Value	Market share
Total	\$ 325,790,517	100.0%
Israel	\$ 60,094,470	18.5%
United States	\$ 46,944,961	14.4%
Romania	\$ 34,117,419	10.5%
Kosovo	\$ 25,665,379	7.9%
Hong Kong	\$ 17,366,944	5.3%
Georgia	\$ 17,067,305	5.2%
Bahrain	\$ 16,790,705	5.2%
Egypt	\$ 15,662,762	4.8%
Morocco	\$ 14,581,706	4.5%
Qatar	\$ 12,961,798	4.0%

Source: TDM, 2025. Value (c.i.f.) as reported by importer. Quantity, inconsistent units of measurement, not available.

## Top Destination Markets for Processed Tobacco Exports from Türkiye, 2024

Country	Value	Market share
World	\$ 259,328,893	100.0
Belgium	\$ 75,436,777	29.1
United States	\$ 56,934,498	22.0
Indonesia	\$ 18,535,337	7.2
Iran	\$ 13,152,419	5.1
Netherlands	\$ 11,016,852	4.3
Russia	\$ 8,281,767	3.2
Romania	\$ 7,939,018	3.1
South Korea	\$ 7,047,836	2.7
Poland	\$ 6,691,275	2.6
India	\$ 5,670,130	2.2

Source: TDM, 2025. Value (f.o.b.) as reported by Türkiye<sup>16</sup>

## Top Destination Markets for Raw Unstemmed Tobacco Exports from Türkiye, 2024

Country	Value	Market share
World	\$ 80,417,415	100.0
Iran	\$ 78,244,402	97.3
Romania	\$ 863,471	1.1
South Korea	\$ 341,407	0.4
Hungary	\$ 290,630	0.4
Russia	\$ 281,141	0.4
Greece	\$ 119,143	0.2
Poland	\$ 115,890	0.1
Egypt	\$ 62,370	0.1
Indonesia	\$ 45,244	0.1
Germany	\$ 30,745	0.0

Source: TDM, 2025. Value (f.o.b.) as reported by Türkiye

<sup>16</sup> Importers for Türkiye tobacco products include destination markets that do not report trade statistics. Trade data relative to Turkish exports will use trade data as provided by the exporter, Türkiye, to more accurately capture the market share of destination markets.

## APPENDIX 4: DEFINING CHILD LABOR

**Child Labor Conventions:** The ILO Convention on Child Labor, 1973 (No. 138) aims to abolish child labor by requiring countries to establish a minimum age for work as well as employment (typically 14–15 years of age) while also allowing for light work for children under that age (International Labor Organization, 1973). The convention also requires nations to establish policies to eliminate child labor. In Article 3, the convention defines the “minimum age for admission to any type of employment or work which by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out is likely to jeopardize the health, safety or morals of a young person” to be 18 years old. The ILO Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention, 1999 (No. 182) (International Labor Organization, 1999a) defines the worst forms of child labor as:

- All forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labor, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;
- The use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;
- The use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties;
- Work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children (hazardous child labor)

Hazardous child labor is then further defined in Article 3 of the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labor Recommendations, 1999 (No 190) (International Labor Organization, 1999b) as:

- Work which exposes children to physical, psychological or sexual abuse;
- Work underground, under water, at dangerous heights or in confined spaces;
- Work with dangerous machinery, equipment and tools, or which involves the manual handling or transport of heavy loads;
- Work in unhealthy conditions that may expose children to hazardous substances, harmful agents, dangerous processes, or damaging levels of temperature, noise, or vibrations;
- Work under particularly difficult conditions such as working for long hours or during the night or work where the child is unreasonably confined to the premises of the employer.

### Defining Child Labor for this Study

The quantitative questionnaire was informed by ILO guidance on defining child labor as well as domestic laws. To this end, instances of child labor were identified in quantitative analysis through an IF OR function. Focal children were considered to be in a state of child labor if they were exposed to hazardous working conditions or worked more than the allowed number of hours for their age group. ILO provides a broad list of work activities that can be considered hazardous, such as lifting heavy loads, working from high places, working underground or underwater, etc. (International Labor Organization, 2022). This study used this activity list as a starting point but expanded on and tailored it based on the tobacco sector in Türkiye as well as domestic legislation.

The Türkiye Labor Act (2003) and the Regulations on the Fundamentals and Principles of the Employment of Children and Young Workers (2004) are the primary pieces of legislation governing children’s involvement in work activities and were used to inform the list of hazards in the survey. Appendixes 1 and 2 of the Regulations on the Fundamentals and Principles of the Employment of Children and Young Workers (2004) define “light work” in which children and “young workers” can

participate. Activities related to tobacco production are not included in these lists. Appendix 3 lists activities that are considered hazardous in which children and young workers are not lawfully allowed to engage. The following are excerpts from that list that researchers believe are applicable to tobacco production and were used to contextualize the list of hazardous activities in the survey:

- Jobs that must be done in an extremely hot or cold environment and jobs that are carried out with materials that are harmful to health or lead to occupational illnesses
- Jobs that require extra vigilance and that require continuous standing up
- Jobs that carry a risk of work accidents believed impossible to avoid or notice that could expose young workers because of a lack of education and lack of attention to safety

If a child was not engaged in hazardous work, their number of hours per week spent working were assessed. By ILO standards, children aged 5–11 are considered in a state of child labor if they engage in any work for any amount of time. Children aged 12–14 are allowed to engage in “permissible light work.” This is any non-hazardous work that they engage in for 14 hours or less per week. If they engage in more than 14 hours of work per week, they are considered to be in a state of child labor. Children aged 15–17 are also allowed to engage in “permissible light work,” which is defined as non-hazardous work for less than 43 hours per week for this age range. Engaging in 43 or more hours of work per week constitutes a state of child labor. It is important to note that domestic legislation differs from ILO guidance on this point. The Regulations on the Fundamentals and Principles of the Employment of Children and Young Workers (2004) indicate that children who have completed school but are under age 15 may engage in up to 35 hours of work per week and that children aged 15 and older may work up to 40 hours per week. Quantitative analysis applied ILO standards on working hours rather than domestic legislation to determine whether a child was in a state of child labor. This was done to allow for a comparison of results with child labor analysis conducted in other countries. However, had domestic legislation been applied, the resulting analysis would remain the same. All focal children were determined to be in a state of child labor due to the work hazards they experienced, so, in effect, working hours did not factor into the calculation.

# APPENDIX 5: FINAL RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS

## QUANTITATIVE SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Field	Question	Answer
FIELDCONTROL		
<p>Interviewer <i>(required)</i></p>	<p>INTERVIEWER'S NAME:</p>	<p>1 XXXXXXX</p> <p>2 XXXXXXX</p> <p>3 XXXXXXX</p> <p>4 XXXXXXX</p> <p>5 XXXXXXX</p> <p>6 XXXXXXX</p> <p>7 XXXXXXX</p>
<p>District <i>(required)</i></p>	<p>DISTRICT:</p>	<p>1 DISTRICT 1</p> <p>2 DISTRICT 2</p> <p>3 DISTRICT 3</p> <p>4 DISTRICT 4</p> <p>5 DISTRICT 5</p> <p>6 DISTRICT 6</p>
CONSENT		
<p>CONSENT <i>(required)</i></p>	<p>Hello my name is _____.</p> <p>Before beginning the survey, I would like to read you some information so that you understand what's involved with the study. This study is conducted by XXXX and ICF, a private research and consulting company hired by the United States Government. This survey is part of a study which seeks to better understand the labor experiences among tobacco farmers and</p>	<p>1 YES</p> <p>2 NO</p>

Field	Question	Answer
	<p>their families.</p> <p>Everything you say is confidential and your name will not be used in any report. Data from this study may be shared with other researchers or made available in public databases for the purposes of advancing research on these topics. Prior to doing so, all personally identifying information is removed.</p> <p>Participation in this study is voluntary, and if you do not participate there will be no consequences. The risk of doing this survey is that some of our questions are personal and might bring up painful memories that make you feel uncomfortable. If you feel uncomfortable answering any of the questions, it is okay for you to skip those questions. If the survey becomes too tiring or upsetting, we can take a break, reschedule, or stop the interview.</p> <p>There are no direct benefits from participating in this study, but many people find it enjoyable. Should you choose to participate in this study, your contributions will help to shine a light on the situation of labor conditions for tobacco farmers and their families and will also help us to better understand the tobacco supply chain. Your answers could help inform future programming to help other farmers.</p> <p>I will answer any questions that you have about the study before we begin. Do you have any questions about the study? If you have any questions in the future, or if you later change your mind and do not want us to include the information you provided in our study, you may contact the Survey Manager, XXXXXXX at XXXXXXX and XXXXXXX.</p> <p>[IF YES, ANSWER BEFORE CONTINUING]</p> <p>Do you agree to participate in this survey?</p>	
STARTING_NOTE	<p>INTERVIEWER: DO NOT READ RESPONSE OPTIONS ALOUD UNLESS INDICATED. LISTEN TO THE RESPONSE AND SELECT THE MOST APPROPRIATE RESPONSE OPTION(S).</p> <p>DO NOT READ UPPERCASE TEXT ALOUD.</p>	

Field	Question	Answer
	Question relevant when: $\${CONSENT} = 1$	
SIQ01 (required)	<p><b>SIQ01.</b></p> <p><b>We want to know a little bit about you first.</b></p> <p><b>How old are you?</b></p> <p><b>[IF NEEDED, SAY: Your best guess is fine]</b></p> <p>Question relevant when: <math>\\${CONSENT} = 1</math></p>	
<p><b>SECTION I: GENERAL INFORMATION</b></p> <p>Group relevant when: <math>\\${CONSENT} = 1</math> and ( <math>\\${SIQ01} &gt; 17</math> or <math>\\${SIQ01} = -76</math>)</p>		
SIQ02 (required)	<p>SIQ02.</p> <p>INTERVIEWER: MARK RESPONDENT'S SEX. ASK IF UNSURE.</p>	<p>1. MALE</p> <p>2. FEMALE</p>
SIQ03 (required)	<p>SIQ03.</p> <p>What is the highest class you have completed?</p>	<p>1. NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL</p> <p>2. PRESCHOOL/NURSERY SCHOOL</p> <p>3. SOME PRIMARY</p> <p>4. PRIMARY (ONGOING)</p> <p>5. COMPLETED PRIMARY</p> <p>6. SOME SECONDARY</p> <p>7. SECONDARY (ONGOING)</p> <p>8. COMPLETED SECONDARY</p> <p>9. SOME HIGHSCHOOL</p> <p>10. HIGHSCHOOL (ONGOING)</p>

Field	Question	Answer
		11. COMPLETED HIGH SCHOOL OR HIGHER  12. SOME DISTANCE EDUCATION HIGH SCHOOL  13. DISTANCE EDUCATION HIGH SCHOOL (ONGIONG)  14. COMPLETED DISTANCE EDUCATION HIGH SCHOOL  77. DON'T KNOW  99. REFUSED
SIQ04 (required)	<b>SIQ04.</b>  <b>How many children aged 5 to 17 do you have living in your household?</b>	
SECTION I: GENERAL INFORMATION > SubI Group relevant when: $\$ \{SIQ04\} > 0$		
SIQ05 (required)	<b>SIQ05.</b>  Now we'd like to learn more about your work.  Do you currently farm oriental tobacco?	1. YES  2. NO  77. DON'T KNOW  99. REFUSED
SIQ05_YEAR (required)	<b>SIQ05_YEAR.</b>  <b>For how many years have you been growing tobacco?</b>  Question relevant when: $\$ \{SIQ05\} = 1$	

Field	Question	Answer
<p><b>SECTION 2: RESPONDENT'S WORKING CONDITIONS AND CONTRACTING DYNAMICS</b></p> <p><i>Group relevant when: <math>\{CONSENT\} = 1</math> and ( <math>\{SIQ01\} &gt; 17</math> or <math>\{SIQ01\} = -76</math>) and <math>\{SIQ04\} &gt; 0</math> and <math>\{SIQ05\} = 1</math></i></p>		
<p><b>S2Q01</b> <i>(required)</i></p>	<p>S2Q01.</p> <p>Which of these activities do you conduct when farming tobacco?</p> <p>READ ALOUD RESPONSE OPTIONS AND SELECT ALL THAT APPLY</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Raising seedlings</li> <li>2. Field preparation for Raising seedlings</li> <li>3. Transplanting for raising seedlings</li> <li>4. Weeding</li> <li>5. Irrigation</li> <li>6. Spraying (agro-chemical)</li> <li>7. Harvesting</li> <li>8. Curing</li> <li>9. Moisturizing leaves</li> <li>10. Packaging</li> <li>55. Other work related to tobacco farming</li> <li>77. DON'T KNOW</li> <li>99. REFUSED</li> </ul>
<p><b>S2Q01a</b> <i>(required)</i></p>	<p>S2Q01a.</p> <p>On which of these activities do (did) you spend the most time in a given season?</p> <p><i>Question relevant when:</i>  <math>\{numselected\_S2Q01\_tot\} &gt; 0</math></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Raising seedlings</li> <li>2. Field preparation</li> <li>3. Transplanting</li> <li>4. Weeding</li> <li>5. Irrigation</li> <li>6. Spraying (agro-chemical)</li> </ul>

Field	Question	Answer
		7. Harvesting 8. Curing 9. Moisturizing leaves 10. Packaging 55. Other work related to tobacco farming 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S2Q02 (required)	S2Q02. How many <b>decares</b> of tobacco are you growing this season? (1 decare = 1000 m2) (Owned with or without title deed, belonging to the respondent or their family + rented)	
S2Q03 (required)	S2Q03. How many decares of tobacco are you growing on your <b>own land</b> this season?	
S2Q03a (required)	S2Q03a. How many decares of tobacco are you growing on <b>rented land</b> this season?	
numdecareserr (required)	!ERROR! RESPONDENT REPORTED [S2Q02] DECARES OF TOBACCO THAT THEY ARE GROWING THIS SEASON (S2Q02) RESPONDENT REPORTED [numdecares] DECARES OF TOBACCO THAT THEY ARE GROWING ON THEIR OWN AND/OR RENTED LAND (S2Q03 ([S2Q03]) + S2Q03a ([S2Q03a])) NUMBER OF DECARES GROWING ON THEIR OWN AND/OR RENTED LAND SHOULD BE EQUAL TO TOTAL NUMBER OF DECARES THAT THEY ARE GROWING	

Field	Question	Answer
	THIS SEASON. GO BACK AND CORRECT NUMBERS. <i>Question relevant when: ( \${numdecares} != \${S2Q02}_NUM ) and ( \${S2Q02} != -77) and ( \${S2Q02} != -99)</i>	
S2Q04 (required)	S2Q04. During the tobacco season, does your family migrate to live near the tobacco fields?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S2Q04a (required)	S2Q04a. What kind of structure do you and your family live in during tobacco season? <i>Question relevant when: \${S2Q04} = 1</i>	1. A TENT 2. WOODEN OR CARDBOARD STRUCTURE 3. CONCRETE OR STONE STRUCTURE 4. METAL STRUCTURE/SHIPPING CONTAINER 5. MOBILE HOME/CAMPER 55. OTHER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S2Q04a_OTHER_CHECK	[S2Q04a_OTHER]	
S2Q04b (required)	S2Q04b. How many partitions does the structure have? <i>Question relevant when: \${S2Q04} = 1</i>	

Field	Question	Answer
S2Q04c (required)	S2Q04c. What type of drinking water do you use? Question relevant when: $\{S2Q04\} = 1$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mains water (municipal supply)</li> <li>2. Tanker</li> <li>3. Bottled water (large jugs or plastic bottles)</li> <li>4. Dug well</li> <li>5. Submersible pump (borehole)</li> <li>44. None</li> <li>77. DON'T KNOW</li> <li>99. REFUSED</li> </ul>
S2Q04d (required)	S2Q04d. Does it have electricity? Question relevant when: $\{S2Q04\} = 1$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. YES</li> <li>2. NO</li> <li>77. DON'T KNOW</li> <li>99. REFUSED</li> </ul>
S2Q04e (required)	S2Q04e. What is your main source of electricity? Question relevant when: $\{S2Q04d\} = 1$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Electricity grid</li> <li>2. Solar panel</li> <li>3. Generator</li> <li>55. DONT KNOW</li> <li>77. REFUSED</li> </ul>
S2Q05 (required)	S2Q05. Did you or do you plan to hire day laborers to help farm tobacco this season?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. YES</li> <li>2. NO</li> </ul>

Field	Question	Answer
		77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S2Q05a (required)	S2Q05a. Why not? LIST ALL THAT APPLY Question relevant when: $\${S2Q05} = 2$	1. TOO EXPENSIVE 2. HAS ENOUGH LABOR WITHIN THE HOUSEHOLD 3. DAY LABORERS DO NOT KNOW HOW TO DO THE WORK PROPERLY 4. MUTUAL HELP 5. CANNOT FIND WORKER 55. OTHER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S2Q05a_OTHER_CHECK	[S2Q05a_OTHER]	
S2Q05b (required)	S2Q05b. What tobacco farming activities do you hire day laborers to support? Question relevant when: $\${S2Q05} = 1$	1. Raising seedlings 2. Field preparation 3. Transplanting 4. Weeding 5. Irrigation 6. Spraying (agro-chemical) 7. Harvesting



Field	Question	Answer
		8. Curing 9. Moisturizing leaves 10. Packaging 55. Other work related to tobacco farming 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S2Q05b_OTHER_CHECK	[S2Q05b_OTHER]	
S2Q05c (required)	S2Q05c. What tobacco farming activities do you hire day laborers to support? <i>Question relevant when: \${S2Q05} = 1</i>	1. LOCAL WORKERS FROM TAVAS AND KALE 2. REGIONAL WORKERS FROM DENIZLI AND AYDIN 3. SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS FROM SOUTHEAST TURKIYE 55. OTHER REGIONS 77. DONT KNOW 99. REFUSED
S2Q06 (required)	S2Q06. What type of buyer do you sell your tobacco leaf to? SELECT ALL THAT APPLY	1. LEAF BUYER COMPANY 2. TRADER 3. LOCAL WAREHOUSE/ AGGREGATOR 4. ANOTHER FARMER 77. DON'T KNOW


Field	Question	Answer
		99. REFUSED
S2Q06a (required)	<p>S2Q06a.</p> <p>What leaf buyer companies do you have a contract with for this year [2025]?</p> <p>[SELECT ALL THAT APPLY]</p> <p><i>Question relevant when: selected( \${S2Q06} , '1')</i></p>	<p>1. OZEGE TUTUN</p> <p>2. SOCOTAB</p> <p>3. ALLIANCE ONE</p> <p>4. PRESTIJ</p> <p>5. SUNEL</p> <p>6. Türkiye (TTL)</p> <p>55. OTHER _____</p> <p>77. DON'T KNOW</p> <p>99. REFUSED</p>
S2Q06a_OTHER_CHECK	[S2Q06a_OTHER]	
S2Q07 (required)	<p>S2Q07.</p> <p>What leaf buyer companies did you have a contract with last year [2024]?</p> <p>[SELECT ALL THAT APPLY]</p>	<p>1. OZEGE TUTUN</p> <p>2. SOCOTAB</p> <p>3. ALLIANCE ONE</p> <p>4. PRESTIJ</p> <p>5. SUNEL</p> <p>6. Türkiye (TTL)</p> <p>55. OTHER _____</p> <p>77. DON'T KNOW</p> <p>99. REFUSED</p>
	[S2Q07_OTHER]	

Field	Question	Answer
S2Q07_OTHER_CHECK		
S2Q08 (required)	<p>S2Q08.</p> <p>How many <b>kilograms</b> of tobacco are you contracted to produce this season? (1 ton = 1000 kilograms)</p> <p>Question relevant when: selected( \${S2Q06} , '1')</p>	
S2Q08a (required)	<p>S2Q08a.</p> <p>Did you receive an advance from the company you signed a contract with this year?</p>	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2. NO</p> <p>77. DON'T KNOW</p> <p>99. REFUSED</p>
S2Q08b (required)	<p>S2Q08b.</p> <p>Was the cash advance you received as much as the amount originally agreed upon?</p> <p>Question relevant when: selected( \${S2Q06} , '1') and \${S2Q08a} !=77 and \${S2Q08a} !=99 and selected( \${S2Q08a} , '1')</p>	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2. NO</p> <p>3. HASN'T RECEIVED FULL CASH ADVANCE YET</p> <p>77. DON'T KNOW</p> <p>99. REFUSED</p>
S2Q08c (required)	<p>S2Q08c.</p> <p>Did your cash advance come on time?</p> <p>Question relevant when: selected( \${S2Q06} , '1') and \${S2Q08a} !=77 and \${S2Q08a} !=99 and selected( \${S2Q08a} , '1')</p>	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2. NO</p> <p>77. DON'T KNOW</p> <p>99. REFUSED</p>
<p><b>SECTION 3: WORKING CHILDREN-GENERAL</b></p> <p>Group relevant when: \${CONSENT} = 1 and ( \${SIQ01} &gt; 17 or \${SIQ01} = -76) and \${SIQ04} &gt;0 and \${SIQ05} = 1</p>		
	S3Q01.	

Field	Question	Answer
S3Q01 (required)	Thinking about all the tobacco farms in your district, about how many of them do you think have people under age 18 working on them this year?	1. All 2. Most 3. Around half 4. Few 5. None 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S3Q02 (required)	S3Q02. In your opinion, what are the main reasons that children under age 18 work in the tobacco Industry? <i>Question relevant when: \${S3Q01} = 1 or \${S3Q01} = 2 or \${S3Q01} = 3 or \${S3Q01} = 4</i>	1. POVERTY 2. TO PAY SCHOOL COSTS 3. SCHOOL ISN'T ACCESSIBLE/AVAILABLE 4. CHILDREN CAN'T BE LEFT ALONE/LACK OF CHILDCARE 5. TO LEARN SKILLS OR PREPARE FOR FUTURE WORK 6. CULTURAL EXPECTATION THAT CHILDREN WORK/HELP 7. TOBACCO FARMERS CAN'T AFFORD TO HIRE DAY LABORERS 8. FARMERS CAN'T MEET PRODUCTION QUOTAS WITHOUT CHILDREN WORKING 55. OTHER 77. DON'T KNOW

Field	Question	Answer
		99. REFUSED 9. WE CANNOT FIND
S3Q02_OTHER_CHECK	[S3Q02_OTHER]	
<b>SECTION 4: FOCAL CHILD</b> <i>Group relevant when: \${CONSENT} = 1 and ( \${SIQ01} &gt; 17 or \${SIQ01} = -76) and \${SIQ04} &gt; 0 and \${SIQ05} = 1</i>		
S4Q01 (required)	S4Q01. Some children help their families by working, and others don't work. How about for you -- How many of your children help with tobacco farming?  <i>Number must be less than or equal to [SIQ04]</i>	
<b>SECTION 4: FOCAL CHILD &gt; Sub I</b> <i>Group relevant when: \${S4Q01} &gt; 0</i>		
S4Q01a	S4Q01a We'd like to hear more about how they help. Please pick one of your children age 5 to 17 who helps with tobacco farming.	
S4Q02 (required)	S4Q02. What is his or her initial or nickname?  INTERVIEWER: RECORD FIRST NAME, INITIAL, OR NICKNAME ONLY.	
S4Q03 (required)	S4Q03. Is [S4Q02] a boy or a girl?	1. MALE  2. FEMALE
S4Q04 (required)	S4Q04. How old is [S4Q02]?	

Field	Question	Answer
<p> S4Q05 (required)</p>	<p>S4Q05. What is the highest level of education that [S4Q02] has completed?</p>	<p>1. NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL</p> <p>2. PRESCHOOL/NURSERY SCHOOL</p> <p>3. SOME PRIMARY</p> <p>4. PRIMARY (ONGOING)</p> <p>5. COMPLETED PRIMARY</p> <p>6. SOME SECONDARY</p> <p>7. SECONDARY (ONGOING)</p> <p>8. COMPLETED SECONDARY</p> <p>9. SOME HIGHSCHOOL</p> <p>10. HIGHSCHOOL (ONGOING)</p> <p>11. COMPLETED HIGH SCHOOL OR HIGHER</p> <p>12. SOME DISTANCE EDUCATION HIGH SCHOOL</p> <p>13. DISTANCE EDUCATION HIGH SCHOOL (ONGIONG)</p> <p>14. COMPLETED DISTANCE EDUCATION HIGH SCHOOL</p> <p>77. DON'T KNOW</p> <p>99. REFUSED</p>
<p> S4Q06 (required)</p>	<p>S4Q06. Which of these activities did [S4Q02] conduct</p>	<p>1. Raising seedlings</p>

Field	Question	Answer
	<p>when farming tobacco this year?</p> <p>READ ALOUD RESPONSE OPTIONS AND SELECT ALL THAT APPLY</p>	<p>2. Field preparation</p> <p>3. Transplanting</p> <p>4. Weeding</p> <p>5. Irrigation</p> <p>6. Spraying (agro-chemical)</p> <p>7. Harvesting</p> <p>8. Curing</p> <p>9. Moisturizing leaves</p> <p>10. Packaging</p> <p>55. Other work related to tobacco farming</p> <p>77. DON'T KNOW</p> <p>99. REFUSED</p>
<p> S4Q06a (required)</p>	<p>S4Q06a.</p> <p>On which of these activities did [S4Q02] spend the most time?</p> <p>Question relevant when:  <math>\\${numselected\_S4Q06\_tot} &gt; 0</math></p>	<p>1. Raising seedlings</p> <p>2. Field preparation</p> <p>3. Transplanting</p> <p>4. Weeding</p> <p>5. Irrigation</p> <p>6. Spraying (agro-chemical)</p> <p>7. Harvesting</p> <p>8. Curing</p> <p>9. Moisturizing leaves</p> <p>10. Packaging</p>




Field	Question	Answer
		<p>55. Other work related to tobacco farming</p> <p>77. DON'T KNOW</p> <p>99. REFUSED</p>
S4Q06b (required)	<p>S4Q06b.</p> <p>Last year, about how many days of school did [S4Q02] miss to help with tobacco harvesting? (APPROXIMATE ANSWER IS FINE)</p>	<p>1. NOT APPLICABLE: CHILD DID NOT PARTICIPATE IN TOBACCO HARVESTING LAST YEAR.</p> <p>2. NOT APPLICABLE: CHILD DID NOT ATTEND SCHOOL LAST YEAR.</p> <p>3. NONE</p> <p>4. 1-10 DAYS</p> <p>5. 11-20 DAYS</p> <p>6. MORE THAN 20 DAYS</p> <p>77. DON'T KNOW</p> <p>99. REFUSED</p>
S4Q07 (required)	<p>S4Q07.</p> <p>About how many hours did [S4Q02] work farming tobacco <b>last week</b>?</p> <p>IF [S4Q02] DID NOT WORK LAST WEEK, PLEASE ASK ABOUT THE MOST RECENT WEEK THEY WORKED.</p>	
S4Q07A (required)	<p>S4Q07A.</p> <p>In your estimation, did [S4Q02] work 43 or more hours last week farming tobacco?</p> <p>Question relevant when: ( <math>\{S4Q07\} = -77</math> or <math>\{S4Q07\} = -99</math> ) and ( <math>\{S4Q04\} \geq 15</math> and <math>\{S4Q04\} \leq 17</math> )</p>	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2. NO</p> <p>77. DON'T KNOW</p> <p>99. REFUSED</p>

Field	Question	Answer
S4Q07b (required)	<p>S4Q07b.</p> <p>In your estimation, did [S4Q02] work 14 or more hours last week farming tobacco?</p> <p>Question relevant when: ( <math>\{S4Q07\} = -77</math> or <math>\{S4Q07\} = -99</math>) and ( <math>\{S4Q04\} \geq 12</math> and <math>\{S4Q04\} \leq 14</math>)</p>	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2. NO</p> <p>77. DON'T KNOW</p> <p>99. REFUSED</p>
S4Q07c (required)	<p>S4Q07c.</p> <p>In your estimation, did [S4Q02] work <b>at least 1 hour</b> last week farming tobacco?</p> <p>Question relevant when: ( <math>\{S4Q07\} = -77</math> or <math>\{S4Q07\} = -99</math>) and ( <math>\{S4Q04\} \leq 11</math>)</p>	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2. NO</p> <p>77. DON'T KNOW</p> <p>99. REFUSED</p>
S4Q08 (required)	<p>S4Q08.</p> <p>Now I want you to think about the work [S4Q02] was doing last week in tobacco farming.</p> <p>Was [S4Q02] carrying or pushing or pulling heavy loads?</p> <p>E.G. BAGS OF HARVESTED TOBACCO, AGRICULTURAL TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT, FIREWOOD OR WATER, CROPS, BRICKS, RUBBISH/WASTE, ROCKS OR CEMENT, OTHER HEAVY ITEMS</p>	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2. NO</p> <p>77. DON'T KNOW</p> <p>99. REFUSED</p>
S4Q08a (required)	<p>S4Q08a.</p> <p>Working where [S4Q02] had to climb high off the floor/ground, from where if [S4Q02] fell, [S4Q02] might be injured?</p> <p>E.G. LADDERS TALLER THAN YOU, HIGH UP ON TREES, SCAFFOLDING, TOBACCO DRYING STRUCTURES, TOBACCO LOADS ON TRUCK, CONSTRUCTION PLATFORMS</p>	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2. NO</p> <p>77. DON'T KNOW</p> <p>99. REFUSED</p>
S4Q08b (required)	<p>S4Q08b.</p> <p>Using powered tools (electric or gas)?</p>	<p>1. YES</p>

Field	Question	Answer
	E.G. , DRILLS, SAWS, CHAIN/TABLE SAWS, ELECTRIC SANDERS, JACKHAMMERS	2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S4Q08c (required)	S4Q08c. Does [S4Q02] use sharp tools? E.G. AXES, KNIFES, MACHETES, HOES, SHOVELS, POLES FOR PIERCING COLLECTED TOBACCO LEAVES	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S4Q08d (required)	S4Q08d. Using big or heavy machines, or driving vehicles? E.G. MACHINES THAT ARE BIGGER THAN YOU SUCH AS ASSEMBLY MACHINES, TRACTORS, FORKLIFTS, CRANES, TRUCKS, MOTORCYCLES, PLANTERS, TILLERS, HARVESTERS, MACHINES FOR CROP PROCESSING	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S4Q08e (required)	S4Q08e. Working with fire, ovens or very hot machines or tools, or unsafe electric wires/cables, where [S4Q02] might get burned E.G. FIRES OVENS, IRONS, WELDING TOOLS, HOT METAL SURFACES, BURNERS, ELECTRIC WIRES/CABLES, BRICK KILNS	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S4Q08f (required)	S4Q08f. Working in a very noisy place, so that [S4Q02] had to shout to speak? E.G. VERY LOUD NOISY MACHINES, LOUD TRAFFIC	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED

Field	Question	Answer
S4Q08g (required)	S4Q08g. Working indoors or outdoors where dust, sand, smoke or fumes make it hard to breathe or see clearly? E.G. INSUFFICIENT VENTILATION	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S4Q08h (required)	S4Q08h. Working outdoors in very rainy or wet weather? E.G., WORKING IN RAIN/STORMS	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S4Q08i (required)	S4Q08i. Working long hours in the hot sun without a break?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S4Q08j (required)	S4Q08j. Conducting any activity where their skin comes in direct contact with green/fresh tobacco leaves? E.G. PICKING, SORTING, DESTIMMING, CHOPPING, OR ARRANGING LEAVES FOR DRYING WITHOUT USING GLOVES, CARRYING TOBACCO UNDER THEIR ARMPITS WITHOUT WEARING LONG SLEEVES.	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S4Q08k (required)	S4Q08k. Working with or around agricultural chemicals, or helping someone else to do this? E.G. SPRAYING OR SPREADING	1. YES 2. NO

Field	Question	Answer
	FERTILIZERS TO HELP CROPS/PLANTS GROW, SPRAYING OR SPREADING PESTICIDES/HERBICIDES TO KILL BUGS OR WEEDS, CLEANING PESTICIDE CONTAINERS	77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S4Q08l (required)	S4Q08l. Working during the night-time or very early in the morning, when it is dark, including going to or from work when it is dark?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S4Q08m (required)	S4Q08m. Working in contact with large domestic animals (e.g., using horses to transport tobacco), wild animals (e.g., snakes, scorpions, insects) or around animal manure (e.g., manure pits, cleaning stalls)?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S4Q08n (required)	S4Q08n. Doing the same task over and over again at a fast pace for long hours? E.G., WEEDING, PICKING TOBACCO LEAVES, TOPPING TOBACCO PLANTS, REMOVING SUCKERS,	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S4Q09 (required)	S4Q09. I'm going to read a list of protective gear. Please tell me which ones CHILD usually wears. Does [S4Q02] usually wear... INTERVIEWER: LISTEN AND SELECT ALL THAT APPLY	1. Protective goggles 2. Hats/Sun protective head accessories 3. Ear plugs 4. Face shield 5. Respirator or dust mask

Field	Question	Answer
		<p>6. Protective clothing (EX: Long-sleeved shirt and long pants/coveralls)</p> <p>7. Gloves</p> <p>8. Boots/shoes (Protective against moisture, chemicals, snakes, and other pests.</p> <p>9. Muslin</p> <p>44. None</p> <p>55. OTHER</p> <p>77. DON'T KNOW</p> <p>99. REFUSED</p>
 S4Q09_OTHER_CHEC K	[S4Q09_OTHER]	
 S4Q10 (required)	<p>S4Q10.</p> <p>Has [S4Q02] ever gotten hurt or sick because of their work in this job?</p>	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2. NO</p> <p>77. DON'T KNOW</p> <p>99. REFUSED</p>
 S4Q10a (required)	<p>S4Q10a.</p> <p>What types of injury or sickness has [S4Q02] had?</p> <p>INTERVIEWER: LISTEN AND SELECT ALL THAT APPLY</p> <p>Question relevant when: <math>\\${S4Q10} = 1</math></p>	<p>1. Cuts, bruises, or sprains on hands, arms, or feet</p> <p>2. Back, waist, or knee pain (due to bending or lifting heavy loads)</p> <p>3. Injury from falling (e.g., from a truck, ladder, or tobacco curing structure)</p>

Field	Question	Answer
		<p>4. Burns (from fire, hot surfaces, or ovens)</p> <p>5. Green Tobacco Sickness (symptoms like dizziness, nausea, fatigue)</p> <p>6. Discomfort or illness caused by pesticides or fertilizers (through contact, inhalation, or poisoning)</p> <p>7. Skin rash, itching, or irritation (due to contact with tobacco leaves or chemicals)</p> <p>8. Heat exhaustion or heat stroke</p> <p>9. Insect or bee stings</p> <p>10. Diarrhea (unsafe water)</p> <p>55. OTHER</p> <p>77. DON'T KNOW</p> <p>99. REFUSED</p>
S4Q10a_OTHER_CHECK	[S4Q10a_OTHER]	
S4Q10b (required)	<p>S4Q10b.</p> <p>Has [S4Q02] ever gotten dizzy or ill from handling green tobacco leaves?</p>	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2. NO</p> <p>77. DON'T KNOW</p> <p>99. REFUSED</p>
INTERVIEWER_NOTES	THE INTERVIEW HAS FINISHED. INTERVIEWER NOTES:	

Field	Question	Answer
SURVEY_END	<p>END INTERVIEW</p> <p>Thank you very much for sharing your experience.</p> <p>UNIQUE ID: OEU9996</p>	
CL_YES	<p>[S4Q02] IS HIGH PRIORITY FOR INTERVIEW</p> <p>Question relevant when: <math>\{childlabor\} = 1</math></p>	
CL_NO	<p>[S4Q02] IS LOW PRIORITY FOR INTERVIEW</p> <p>Question relevant when: <math>\{childlabor\} = 0</math></p>	
PARENT_CONFIRM <i>(required)</i>	<p>PARENT CONFIRMATION</p> <p>Thank you very much for answering these questions. If you are willing, we'd like to ask you more about the experiences of the focal child you have discussed. Can you confirm whether you are the parent or guardian of the child that you have identified in the quantitative survey you just completed?</p> <p>[IF YES PROCEED WITH CONSENT FORM] [IF NO THANK THE INTERVIEWEE FOR THEIR TIME AND POLITELY END THE INTERVIEW]</p>	<p>1 YES</p> <p>2 NO</p>
PARENT_CONSENT <i>(required)</i>	<p>PARENT CONSENT</p> <p>I would like to ask the child some questions about the activities he or she does. The child does not have to participate in this survey, and if he or she doesn't, there will be no problems. If the child participates, he or she can refuse to answer any question, and the child can stop at any time. The child's name will not be used in any reports. The interview will take about 25 minutes to complete.</p> <p>To minimize the risks of anyone knowing about the details that will be discussed, we will ask that the child does not discuss the information we discuss with anyone else. We will also do our part to ensure that the child's identity remains confidential, and that the information shared with us will not be linked back to the child. Some questions we ask may create some discomfort or bring up unpleasant memories. We would also like to reiterate that the child's</p>	<p>1 YES</p> <p>2 NO</p>

Field	Question	Answer
	<p>comfort is a priority for us throughout our study. So, as mentioned before, your child can end the interview at any time for any reason.</p> <p>Please also note that in case our discussion with the child raises any concerns pertaining to their immediate well-being we may be required to pass this information and any necessary contact information to our NGO contacts so that they can help provide guidance to any assistance needed.</p> <p>Should you consent for the child to participate in the study, their contributions will help to shine a light on conditions for children in the tobacco industry and will also help us to better understand the tobacco supply chain in order to understand how working conditions can be improved in the future.</p> <p>I will answer any questions that you have about the study before we begin. Do you have any questions about the study?</p> <p>[IF YES ANSWER BEFORE CONTINUING] May I talk with the child?</p> <p>[IF YES CONTINUE TO CERTIFICATION OF CONSENT] [IF NO THANK THE PARTICIPANT FOR THEIR TIME]</p> <p><i>Question relevant when: \${PARENT_CONFIRM} = 1</i></p>	
CERTIFICATION <i>(required)</i>	<p>Interviewer Certification of Consent:</p> <p>My signature affirms that I have read the verbal informed consent statement to the parent/guardian. I have answered any questions and the parent/guardian agreed to allow the child to be interviewed.</p> <p>___ Parent/guardian/other adult acquaintance gave consent for participation of the child</p> <p>___ Parent/guardian/other adult acquaintance did not give consent for participation of the child</p> <p>Print Interviewer's Name</p> <p>_____ Interviewer's Signature</p> <p>_____ Date</p>	<p>1 YES</p> <p>2 NO</p>

Field	Question	Answer
	<p>_____</p> <p>I would like to ask your permission to record this interview. The audio recordings will not be shared with anyone. The recordings will be kept safely in a locked facility until they are transcribed word for word, then they will be destroyed. The transcribed notes will not contain any names or information that will identify the child. May I record the interview to facilitate my recollection?</p> <p><i>Question relevant when: \${PARENT_CONFIRM} = 1 and \${PARENT_CONSENT} = 1</i></p>	
CHILD_ASSENT <i>(required)</i>	<p>CHILD ASSENT</p> <p>Hello, my name is _____ .</p> <p>I am a researcher working for XXXX, here in Türkiye.</p> <p>We are doing a study with ICF, an international research company, about youth who work or help on tobacco farms in Türkiye. I would like to ask you some questions about your education, work, and health.</p> <p>This interview will take about twenty-five minutes. Your name will not be used in any report. However, if you tell me you are being harmed, I will have to tell someone in your community so they can try to help you.</p> <p>You do not have to participate in this interview, and if you do not participate there is no problem. The risk of doing this interview is that some of our questions are personal and might bring up painful memories. If you feel uncomfortable answering any of the questions, it is okay for you to skip those questions. If the interview becomes too tiring or upsetting, we can take a break, reschedule, or stop the interview.</p> <p>There are no direct benefits from participating in this study, but many people find it enjoyable. Should you choose to participate in this study, your contributions will help to shine a light on the situation of labor conditions for tobacco farmers and their families and will also help us to better understand the tobacco supply chain. Your answers could help inform future programming to help other workers.</p> <p>I will answer any questions that you have about the study before we begin. Do you have any</p>	<p>1 YES</p> <p>2 NO</p>

Field	Question	Answer
	<p>questions about the study? If you have any questions in the future, or if you later change your mind and do not want us to include the information you provided in our study, you may contact our Research Manager XXXXXX at XXXXXX and XXXXXX.</p> <p>[IF YES, ANSWER BEFORE CONTINUING]</p> <p>Do you agree to be interviewed?</p> <p><i>Question relevant when: \${PARENT_CONFIRM} = 1 and \${PARENT_CONSENT} = 1</i></p>	
RECORDING	<p>RECORDING</p> <p>I would like to ask your permission to record this interview. The audio recordings will not be shared with anyone outside the research team. The recordings will be kept safely in a locked facility until they are transcribed word for word, then they will be destroyed. The transcribed notes will not contain any names or information that will identify you. May I record the interview to facilitate my recollection?</p> <p>(If yes, switch on the recorder).</p> <p>1. YES : Turn on recorder 2. NO : Do not turn on recorder</p> <p><i>Question relevant when: \${PARENT_CONFIRM} = 1 and \${PARENT_CONSENT} = 1 and \${CHILD_ASSENT} = 1</i></p>	

Field	Question	Answer
-		
Interviewer (required)	ANKETÖR İSMİ	1 XXXXXX 2 XXXXXX 3 XXXXXX 4 XXXXXX 5 XXXXXX 6 XXXXXX 7 XXXXXX
District (required)	İLÇE	1 İLÇE 1 2 İLÇE 2 3 İLÇE 3 4 İLÇE 4 5 İLÇE 5 6 İLÇE 6
-		
CONSENT (required)	<p>Merhaba, benim adım _____.</p> <p>Ankete başlamadan önce, çalışmanın içeriğini daha iyi anlayabilmeniz için size bazı bilgiler okumak istiyorum. Bu çalışma, Amerika Birleşik Devletleri Hükümeti tarafından görevlendirilen özel bir araştırma ve danışmanlık şirketi olan XXXX ve ICF tarafından yürütülmektedir. Bu anket, tütün çiftçileri ve ailelerinin emek deneyimlerini daha iyi anlamayı amaçlayan bir araştırmanın parçasıdır.</p> <p>Söylediğiniz her şey gizli tutulacaktır ve adınız hiçbir raporda yer almayacaktır. Bu çalışmadan elde edilen veriler, bu konulardaki araştırmaları ilerletmek amacıyla diğer araştırmacılarla paylaşılabilir veya kamuya açık veri tabanlarında sunulabilir. Ancak bu yapılmadan önce, kimliğinizi ortaya çıkarabilecek tüm</p>	1 EVET 2 HAYIR

Field	Question	Answer
	<p>bilgiler kaldırılır.</p> <p>Bu çalışmaya katılım tamamen gönüllüdür ve katılmayı tercih etmeniz durumunda hiçbir olumsuz sonucu olmayacaktır. Bu anketteki bazı sorular kişisel olabilir ve sizi rahatsız edebilecek, zor anılarınızı hatırlatabilecek nitelikte olabilir. Eğer herhangi bir soruyu yanıtlarken rahatsız hissederseniz, o soruyu atlayabilirsiniz. Anket sizin için yorucu ya da üzücü hale gelirse, ara verebiliriz, başka bir zamana erteleyebiliriz veya görüşmeyi tamamen sonlandırabiliriz.</p> <p>Bu çalışmaya katılmanın doğrudan bir faydası olmayabilir, ancak birçok kişi bu tür çalışmalara katılmaktan memnuniyet duymaktadır. Eğer bu çalışmaya katılmayı kabul ederseniz, vereceğiniz bilgiler tütün çiftçileri ve ailelerinin çalışma koşullarına ışık tutacak ve tütün tedarik zincirini daha iyi anlamamıza yardımcı olacaktır. Cevaplarınız, gelecekte diğer çiftçilere yönelik programların şekillendirilmesine katkı sağlayabilir.</p> <p>Başlamadan önce çalışmayla ilgili sorularınızı yanıtlamaktan memnuniyet duyarım. Bu çalışmayla ilgili herhangi bir sorunuz var mı? Gelecekte herhangi bir sorunuz olursa ya da fikrinizi değiştirip verdiğiniz bilgilerin çalışmamızda kullanılmasını istemezseniz, Anket Yöneticisi XXXXXXX ile XXXXXXX numaralı telefondan veya XXXXXXX adresinden iletişime geçebilirsiniz.</p> <p>[EĞER VARSA, DEVAM ETMEDEN ÖNCE SORULARI YANITLAYIN]</p> <p>Bu ankete katılmayı kabul ediyor musunuz?</p>	
STARTING_NOTE	<p>ANKETÖR: BELİRTİLMEDİĞİ SÜRECE CEVAP SEÇENEKLERİNİ YÜKSEK SESLE OKUMAYIN. YANITI DİNLEYİN VE EN UYGUN YANITI SEÇİN.</p> <p>BÜYÜK HARFLİ METİNLERİ YÜKSEK SESLE OKUMAYIN.</p> <p>Question relevant when: \${CONSENT} = 1</p>	
SIQ01 (required)	<p>SIQ01.</p> <p>Önce sizi biraz tanımak istiyoruz.</p> <p>Kaç yaşındasınız?</p> <p>[GEREKİRSE, SÖYLEYİN: En iyi tahmininiz yeterlidir]</p> <p>Question relevant when: \${CONSENT} = 1</p>	

Field	Question	Answer
- Group relevant when: $\${CONSENT} = 1$ and ( $\${SIQ01} > 17$ or $\${SIQ01} = -76$ )		
SIQ02 (require	SIQ02. Cinsiyet (KATILIMCININ CİNSİYETİNİ İŞARETLEYİN. EMİN DEĞİLSENİZ SORUN)	1. ERKEK 2. KADIN
SIQ03 (require	SIQ03. Eğitim durumunuz nedir?	1. HİÇ OKULA GİTMEDİ 2. OKUL ÖNCESİ / ANAOKULU 3. İLKOKUL TERK 4. İLKOKUL DEVAM EDİYOR 5. İLKOKUL MEZUNU 6. ORTAOKUL TERK 7. ORTAOKULA DEVAM EDİYOR 8. ORTAOKUL MEZUNU 9. LİSE TERK 10. LİSEYE DEVAM EDİYOR 11. LİSE VEYA ÜSTÜ MEZUNU 12. AÇIK LİSE TERK 13. AÇIK LİSEYE DEVAM EDİYOR 14. AÇIK LİSE MEZUNU

Field	Question	Answer
		77. BİLMİYORUM 99. CEVAPLAMAYI REDDETTİ
S1Q04 (required)	S1Q04. Hanenizde 5 ila 17 yaş arası kaç çocuk yaşıyor?	
- > - Group relevant when: \${S1Q04} > 0		
S1Q05 (required)	S1Q05. Şu anda tütün yetiştiriyor musunuz?	1. EVET 2. HAYIR 77. BİLMİYORUM 99. CEVAPLAMAYI REDDETTİ
S1Q05_YEAR	S1Q05_YEAR. Kaç yıldır tütün yetiştiriciliğinde çalışıyorsunuz? 1 VE 100 ARASINDA BİR SAYI GIRIN. Question relevant when: \${S1Q05} = 1	
- Group relevant when: \${CONSENT} = 1 and ( \${S1Q01} > 17 or \${S1Q01} = -76) and \${S1Q04} > 0 and \${S1Q05} = 1		
S2Q01 (required)	S2Q01. Tütün yetiştiriciliğinde aşağıdaki sıralayacağım faaliyetlerden hangilerini kendiniz veya ailenizle yapıyorsunuz? YANIT SEÇENEKLERİNİ YÜKSEK SESLE OKUYUN VE GEÇERLİ OLANLARI SEÇİN	1. Fide hazırlama 2. Tarlayı fideye hazırlama / sürme 3. Fidenin tarlaya dikimi 4. Ot temizliği (çapa) 5. Sulama

Field	Question	Answer
		<p>6. İlaçlama (tarımsal kimyasal)</p> <p>7. Hasat / kırım</p> <p>8. Kurutma / elek</p> <p>9. Tavlama</p> <p>10. Kutulama / paketleme</p> <p>55. Tütün yetiştiriciliği ile ilgili diğer işler</p> <p>77. BİLMİYORUM</p> <p>99. CEVAPLAMAYI REDDETTİ</p>
S2Q01a (required)	<p>S2Q01a.</p> <p>Peki bu faaliyetlerden hangisine en çok zaman ayırırsınız?</p> <p>Question relevant when: <math>\{\text{numselected\_S2Q01\_tot}\} &gt; 0</math></p>	<p>1. Fide yetiştirme</p> <p>2. Tarlayı fideye hazırlama / sürme</p> <p>3. Fidenin tarlaya dikimi</p> <p>4. Ot Temizliği (çapa)</p> <p>5. Sulama</p> <p>6. İlaçlama (tarımsal kimyasal)</p> <p>7. Hasat / kırım</p> <p>8. Kurutma / elek</p> <p>9. Tavlama</p> <p>10. Kutulama / paketleme</p> <p>55. Tütün yetiştiriciliği ile ilgili diğer işler ...</p>

Field	Question	Answer
		77. BİLMİYORUM 99. CEVAPLAMAYI REDDETTİ
S2Q02 (require	S2Q02. Bu yıl toplam kaç dekar tütün ektiniz? I dönüm kaç metrekareye denk geliyor? (1 DEKAR = 1000 METREKARE) (Tapulu/tapusuz kendisine/alesine ait + kiraladığı)	
S2Q03 (require	S2Q03. Bu arazinin kaç dekarı kendinize ait? I DÖNÜM KAÇ METREKAREYE DENK GELİYOR. (1 DEKAR = 1000 metrekare)	
S2Q03a (require	S2Q03a. Bu arazinin kaç dekarı kiralık? I DÖNÜM KAÇ METREKAREYE DENK GELİYOR. (1 DEKAR = 1000 metrekare) Hesaplama Hatırlatması: Toplam [S2Q02] dekar dedi. Kendinin [S2Q03] dekar dedi.	
numdecareserr	HATA! GERİYE DÖNEREK DÜZELTİN.  KENDİSİNE AİT VE KİRALADIĞI ARAZİDE YETİŞTİRİLEN DEKAR SAYISI, BU SEZON YETİŞTİRİLEN TOPLAM DEKAR SAYISINA EŞİT OLMALIDIR. LÜTFEN GERİ DÖNÜP SAYILARI DÜZELTİN.  Question relevant when: ( \${numdecares} != \${S2Q02}_NUM ) and ( \${S2Q02} != -77) and ( \${S2Q02} != -99)	
S2Q04 (require	S2Q04. Siz veya aileniz tütün tarlalarının bulunduğu yere çalışmak için taşıyor musunuz?	1. EVET 2. HAYIR 77. BİLMİYORUM

Field	Question	Answer
		99. CEVAPLAMAYI REDDETTİ
S2Q04a (required)	<p>S2Q04a.</p> <p>Siz ve aileniz burada ne tür bir yerde yaşıyorsunuz?</p> <p>Question relevant when: <math>\{S2Q04\} = 1</math></p>	<p>1. ÇADIR</p> <p>2. AHŞAP YAPI</p> <p>3. BETON VEYA TAŞ YAPI</p> <p>4. METAL YAPI / KONTEYNER</p> <p>5. MOBİL EV/KARAVAN</p> <p>55. DİĞER</p> <p>77. BİLMİYORUM</p> <p>99. CEVAPLAMAYI REDDETTİ</p>
S2Q04a_OTHER	-	
S2Q04b (required)	<p>S2Q04b.</p> <p>Burasının kaç odası (bölmesi) var?</p> <p>PERDE İLE AYRILMIŞSA DA BÖLGE SAYILIR.</p> <p>Question relevant when: <math>\{S2Q04\} = 1</math></p>	
S2Q04c (required)	<p>S2Q04c.</p> <p>Burada hangi tür içme suyu kullanıyorsunuz?</p> <p>Question relevant when: <math>\{S2Q04\} = 1</math></p>	<p>1. Şebeke</p> <p>2. Tanker</p> <p>3. Damacana, bidon, pet şişe</p> <p>4. Keson kuyu</p>

Field	Question	Answer
		<p>5. Dalgıç Pompa / Artezyen / Sondaj</p> <p>44. Erişimim yok</p> <p>77. BİLMİYORUM</p> <p>99. CEVAPLAMAYI REDDETTİ</p>
S2Q04d (required)	<p>S2Q04d.</p> <p>Burada elektrik var mı?</p> <p>Question relevant when: <math>\{S2Q04\} = 1</math></p>	<p>1. EVET</p> <p>2. HAYIR</p> <p>77. BILMIYORUM</p> <p>99. CEVAPLAMAYI REDDETTİ</p>
S2Q04e (required)	<p>S2Q04e.</p> <p>Ana elektrik kaynağınız nedir?</p> <p>Question relevant when: <math>\{S2Q04d\} = 1</math></p>	<p>1. Şebeke</p> <p>2. Güneş paneli</p> <p>3. Jeneratör</p> <p>55. BİLMİYORUM</p> <p>77. CEVAPLAMAYI REDDETTİ</p>
S2Q05 (required)	<p>S2Q05.</p> <p>Bu yıl, tütün işleri için yevmiyeli ücretli işçi/amele tuttunuz mu veya tutmayı düşünüyor musunuz?</p>	<p>1. EVET</p> <p>2. HAYIR</p> <p>77. BILMIYORUM</p> <p>99. CEVAPLAMAYI REDDETTİ</p>
S2Q05a (required)	<p>S2Q05a.</p>	

Field	Question	Answer
	<p>Neden tutmadınız/tutmayacaksınız? GEÇERLİ OLANLARI İŞARETLEYİN</p> <p>Question relevant when: <math>\\${S2Q05} = 2</math></p>	<p>1. ÇOK PAHALI/ MASRAFLI</p> <p>2. HANE İÇİNDE YETERLİ İŞ GÜCÜNE SAHİP</p> <p>3. KALİFİYE/NİTELİKLİ İŞÇİ BULAMIYOR</p> <p>4. DEĞİŞİM YAPIYOR (İMECE)</p> <p>5. İŞÇİ BULAMIYORUM</p> <p>55. DİĞER</p> <p>77. BİLMİYORUM</p> <p>99. CEVAPLAMAYI REDDETTİ</p>
S2Q05a_OTHE	-	
S2Q05b (requir	<p>S2Q05b.</p> <p>Şimdi sayacağım tütün işlerinin hangilerinde yevmiyeli işçi/amele çalıştırıyorsunuz veya çalıştıracaksınız?</p> <p>Question relevant when: <math>\\${S2Q05} = 1</math></p>	<p>1. Fide hazırlama</p> <p>2. Tarlayı fideye hazırlama / sürme</p> <p>3. Fidenin tarlaya dikimi</p> <p>4. Ot temizliği (çapa)</p> <p>5. Sulama</p> <p>6. İlaçlama (tarımsal kimyasal)</p> <p>7. Hasat / kırım</p> <p>8. Kurutma / elek</p> <p>9. Tavlama</p>

Field	Question	Answer
		<p>10. Kutulama / paketleme</p> <p>55. Tütün tarımı ile ilgili diğer işler</p> <p>77. BİLMİYORUM</p> <p>99. CEVAPLAMAYI REDDETTİ</p>
S2Q05b_OTH	-	
S2Q05c (require	<p>S2Q05c.</p> <p>Bu yevmiyeli işçiler nereden geliyor?</p> <p>Question relevant when: <math>\{S2Q05\} = 1</math></p>	<p>1. Yerli işçiler (Tavas ve Kale)</p> <p>2. Bölgesel işçiler (Denizli ve Aydın)</p> <p>3. Mevsimlik tarım işçileri</p> <p>55. Diğer bölgeler</p> <p>77. BİLMİYORUM</p> <p>99. CEVAPLAMAYI REDDETTİ</p>
S2Q06 (require	<p>S2Q06.</p> <p>Tütününüzü kime satıyorsunuz?</p> <p>GEÇERLİ OLAN TÜMÜNÜ SEÇİN</p>	<p>1. YAPRAK TÜTÜN ALIM ŞİRKETİ</p> <p>2. TÜCCAR</p> <p>3. YEREL DEPO/TOPLAYICI</p> <p>4. BAŞKA BİR ÇİFTÇİ</p> <p>77. BİLMİYORUM</p> <p>99. CEVAPLAMAYI REDDETTİ</p>

Field	Question	Answer
S2Q06a (required)	<p>S2Q06a.</p> <p>Bu yıl [2025] için hangi yaprak tütün alım şirkete sözleşme yaptınız?</p> <p><b>GEÇERLİ OLAN TÜMÜNÜ SEÇİN</b></p> <p>Question relevant when: selected( \${S2Q06} , '1')</p>	<p>1. OZEĞE TUTUN</p> <p>2. SOCOTAB</p> <p>3. ALLIANCE ONE</p> <p>4. PRESTİJ</p> <p>5. SUNEL</p> <p>6. Türkiye (TTL)</p> <p>55. DİĞER _____</p> <p>77. BİLMİYORUM</p> <p>99. CEVAPLAMAYI REDDETTİ</p>
S2Q06a_OTHER	-	
S2Q07 (required)	<p>S2Q07.</p> <p>Geçen yıl [2024] hangi yaprak tütün alım şirkete sözleşme yaptınız?</p> <p><b>GEÇERLİ OLAN TÜMÜNÜ SEÇİN</b></p>	<p>1. OZEĞE TUTUN</p> <p>2. SOCOTAB</p> <p>3. ALLIANCE ONE</p> <p>4. PRESTİJ</p> <p>5. SUNEL</p> <p>6. Türkiye (TTL)</p> <p>55. DİĞER _____</p> <p>77. BİLMİYORUM</p> <p>99. CEVAPLAMAYI REDDETTİ</p>

Field	Question	Answer
S2Q07_OTHER	-	
S2Q08 (required)	S2Q08. Bu yıl kaç kilogram tütün üretmek için sözleşme yaptınız? (1 ton = 1000 kilogram) Question relevant when: selected( \${S2Q06} , '1')	
S2Q08a (required)	S2Q08a. Bu yıl sözleşme yaptığınız şirketten avans aldınız mı?	1. EVET 2. HAYIR 77. BILMIYORUM 99. CEVAPLAMAYI REDDETTI
S2Q08b (required)	S2Q08b. Anlaştığınız avans miktarı ile size ödenen miktar aynı mıydı? Question relevant when: selected( \${S2Q06} , '1') and \${S2Q08a} !=77 and \${S2Q08a} !=99 and selected( \${S2Q08a} , '1')	1. EVET 2. HAYIR 3. HENÜZ AVANSIN TAMAMI ÖDENMEMİŞ 77. BILMIYORUM 99. CEVAPLAMAYI REDDETTI
S2Q08c (required)	S2Q08c. Avansınız zamanında ödendi mi? EĞER KATILIMCI AVANSINI BİR VEYA DAHA FAZLA TAKSİTLE ALDIYSA VE BUNLARDAN HERHANGİ BİRİ KARARLAŞTIRILANDAN DAHA GEÇ GELDİYSE, CEVAP SEÇENEĞİ 2'YI SEÇİNİZ. Question relevant when: selected( \${S2Q06} , '1') and \${S2Q08a} !=77 and \${S2Q08a} !=99 and selected( \${S2Q08a} , '1')	1. EVET 2. HAYIR 77. BILMIYORUM 99. CEVAPLAMAYI REDDETTI

Field	Question	Answer
<p>-</p> <p>Group relevant when: <math>\{\text{CONSENT}\} = 1</math> and (<math>\{\text{SIQ01}\} &gt; 17</math> or <math>\{\text{SIQ01}\} = -76</math>) and <math>\{\text{SIQ04}\} &gt; 0</math> and <math>\{\text{SIQ05}\} = 1</math></p>		
S3Q01 (require	<p>S3Q01.</p> <p>Çevrenizdeki/köyünüzde tütün yetiştiren aileleri düşündüğünüzde, sizce tahminen ne kadarında 18 yaşından küçük çocuklar çalışıyor veya ailelerine yardım ediyor?</p>	<p>1. TAMAMI</p> <p>2. ÇOĞU</p> <p>3. YARISI</p> <p>4. BİRKAÇI</p> <p>5. HİÇBİRİ</p> <p>77. BİLMİYORUM</p> <p>99. CEVAPLAMAYI REDDETTİ</p>
S3Q02 (require	<p>S3Q02.</p> <p>Sizce 18 yaş altı çocukların tütün tarımında çalışmasının veya ailesine yardım etmesinin nedenleri nelerdir?</p> <p>ANKETÖR: GEÇERLİ OLAN TÜM ŞIKLARI SEÇİN. DEVAM ETMEDEN ÖNCE EN AZ İKİ KEZ "Başka bir şey var mı?" DİYE SORUN.</p> <p>Question relevant when: <math>\{\text{S3Q01}\} = 1</math> or <math>\{\text{S3Q01}\} = 2</math> or <math>\{\text{S3Q01}\} = 3</math> or <math>\{\text{S3Q01}\} = 4</math></p>	<p>1. YOKSULLUK / EKONOMİK ZORLUK</p> <p>2. OKUL MASRAFLARINI KARŞILAMAK</p> <p>3. OKUMADIKLARI / OKULU BIRAKTIKLARI İÇİN</p> <p>4. ÇOCUKLARI BIRAKACAK BİR YER OLMADIĞINDAN(ÇOCUK BAKIMI EKSİKLİĞİ)</p> <p>5. ÇOCUKLARA BECERİ ÖĞRETMEK / GELECEĞE HAZIRLANMAK</p> <p>6. ÇOCUKLARIN ÇALIŞMASI / YARDIM ETMESİ GELENEĞİ</p>

Field	Question	Answer
		<p>7. YEVMIYELİ İŞÇİ TUTMAYA MADDİ İMKANI YOK</p> <p>8. ÇOCUKLAR ÇALIŞMADAN SÖZLEŞMEDEKİ MİKTARI TUTTURAMIYOR</p> <p>55. DİĞER</p> <p>77. BİLMİYORUM</p> <p>99. CEVAPLAMAYI REDDETTİ</p> <p>9. İŞÇİ BULAMIYORUZ</p>
S3Q02_OTHER	-	
<p>-</p> <p>Group relevant when: <math>\\${CONSENT} = 1</math> and ( <math>\\${SIQ01} &gt; 17</math> or <math>\\${SIQ01} = -76</math>) and <math>\\${SIQ04} &gt; 0</math> and <math>\\${SIQ05} = 1</math></p>		
S4Q01 (required)	<p>S4Q01.</p> <p>Bazı çocuklar çalışarak ailelerine yardım ediyor. Sizin 18 yaşından küçük kaç çocuğunuz tütün işlerinde ailenize yardım ediyor?</p> <p>Cevap [SIQ04] sayısına eşit veya küçük olmalı.</p>	
<p>- &gt; -</p> <p>Group relevant when: <math>\\${S4Q01} &gt; 0</math></p>		
S4Q01a	<p>S4Q01a.</p> <p>Lütfen tütün tarımına yardımcı olan 5-17 yaş arası kendi çocuklarınızdan birini düşünün.</p>	
S4Q02 (required)	<p>S4Q02.</p> <p>Adının baş harfi ya da takma adı nedir?</p>	

Field	Question	Answer
	ANKETÖR: SADECE İSMİNİ VEYA TAKMA ADI KAYDEDİN.	
S4Q03 (required)	S4Q03. [S4Q02] kişinin cinsiyeti nedir?	1 1. ERKEK 2 2. KADIN
S4Q04 (required)	S4Q04. [S4Q02] kaç yaşında?	
S4Q05 (required)	S4Q05. [S4Q02] kişinin eğitim durumu nedir?	1. HİÇ OKULA GİTMEDİ 2. OKUL ÖNCESİ / ANAOKULU 3. İLKOKUL TERK 4. İLKOKUL DEVAM EDİYOR 5. İLKOKUL MEZUNU 6. ORTAOKUL TERK 7. ORTAOKULA DEVAM EDİYOR 8. ORTAOKUL MEZUNU 9. LİSE TERK 10. LİSEYE DEVAM EDİYOR 11. LİSE VEYA ÜSTÜ MEZUNU 12. AÇIK LİSE TERK 13. AÇIK LİSEYE DEVAM EDİYOR

Field	Question	Answer
		<p>14. AÇIK LİSE MEZUNU</p> <p>77. BİLMİYORUM</p> <p>99. CEVAPLAMAYI REDDETTİ</p>
S4Q06 (requi	<p>S4Q06.</p> <p>[S4Q02] tütün yetiştiriciliğinde sayacağım işlerinden hangilerini yapar?</p> <p>YANIT SEÇENEKLERİNİ YÜKSEK SESLE OKUYUN VE GEÇERLİ OLANLARIN TÜMÜNÜ SEÇİN</p>	<p>1. Fide hazırlama</p> <p>2. Tarlayı fideye hazırlama / sürme</p> <p>3. Fidenin tarlaya dikimi</p> <p>4. Ot temizliği (çapa)</p> <p>5. Sulama</p> <p>6. İlaçlama (tarımsal kimyasal)</p> <p>7. Hasat / kırım</p> <p>8. Kurutma / elek</p> <p>9. Tavlama</p> <p>10. Kutulama / paketleme</p> <p>55. Tütün yetiştiriciliği ile ilgili diğer işler</p> <p>77. BİLMİYORUM</p> <p>99. CEVAPLAMAYI REDDETTİ</p>
S4Q06a (requi	<p>S4Q06a.</p> <p>Peki [S4Q02] bu işlerden en çok hangisini yapar?</p> <p>Question relevant when: <math>\{\text{numselected\_S4Q06\_tot}\} &gt; 0</math></p>	<p>1. Fide Hazırlama</p> <p>2. Tarlayı fideye hazırlama / sürme</p>

Field	Question	Answer
		<p>3. Fidenin tarlaya dikimi</p> <p>4. Ot temizliđi (apa)</p> <p>5. Sulama</p> <p>6. İlalama (tarımsal kimyasal)</p> <p>7. Hasat / kırım</p> <p>8. Kurutma / elek</p> <p>9. Tavlama</p> <p>10. Kutulama / paketleme</p> <p>55. Tütün tarımı ile ilgili diđer işler</p> <p>77. BİLMİYORUM</p> <p>99. CEVAPLAMAYI REDDETTİ</p>
S4Q06b (req)	S4Q06b. [S4Q02] tütün hasadı için okulda kaç gün devamsızlık yaptı?	<p>1. Geçen sene tütün işlerine katılmadı</p> <p>2. Okula hiç gitmedi</p> <p>3. Hiç devamsızlık yapmadı.</p> <p>4. 1-10 gün</p> <p>5. 11-20 gün</p> <p>6. 20 günden fazla</p> <p>77. BİLMİYORUM</p> <p>99. CEVAPLAMAYI REDDETTİ</p>
	S4Q07.	

Field	Question	Answer
S4Q07 (required)	[S4Q02] geçen hafta tütün tarlasında kaç saat çalıştı? TARLADA BULUNDUĞU SÜREYİ DEĞİL, AKTİF ÇALIŞTIĞI SÜRE. GEÇEN HAFTA ÇALIŞMAMIŞSA, ÇALIŞTIĞI SON HAFTAYI SORUN.	
S4Q07A (required)	S4Q07A. Tahmininize göre, [S4Q02] geçen hafta tütün tarlasında 43 saat veya daha fazla çalıştı mı? Question relevant when: ( $\{S4Q07\} = -77$ or $\{S4Q07\} = -99$ ) and ( $\{S4Q04\} \geq 15$ and $\{S4Q04\} \leq 17$ )	1. EVET 2. HAYIR 77. BİLMİYORUM 99. CEVAPLAMAYI REDDETTİ
S4Q07b (required)	S4Q07b. Tahmininize göre, [S4Q02] geçen hafta tütün tarlasında 14 saat veya daha fazla çalıştı mı? Question relevant when: ( $\{S4Q07\} = -77$ or $\{S4Q07\} = -99$ ) and ( $\{S4Q04\} \geq 12$ and $\{S4Q04\} \leq 14$ )	1. EVET 2. HAYIR 77. BİLMİYORUM 99. CEVAPLAMAYI REDDETTİ
S4Q07c (required)	S4Q07c. Tahmininize göre [S4Q02] geçen hafta tütün tarlasında en az 1 saat çalıştı mı? Question relevant when: ( $\{S4Q07\} = -77$ or $\{S4Q07\} = -99$ ) and ( $\{S4Q04\} \leq 11$ )	1. EVET 2. HAYIR 77. BİLMİYORUM 99. CEVAPLAMAYI REDDETTİ
S4Q08 (required)	S4Q08. Şimdi [S4Q02]'un geçen hafta tütün tarımında yaptığı işleri düşünün. [S4Q02] ağır yük taşıdı, itti veya çekti mi? ÖRNEĞİN HASAT EDİLMİŞ TÜTÜN ÇUVALLARI, TARIMSAL ALET VE EKİPMANLAR, YAKACAK ODUN VEYA SU, TUĞLALAR, ÇÖP/ATIK, TAŞ VEYA ÇİMENTO, DİĞER AĞIR EŞYALAR	1. EVET 2. HAYIR 77. BİLMİYORUM

Field	Question	Answer
		99. CEVAPLAMAYI REDDETTİ
S4Q08a (req)	<p>S4Q08a.</p> <p>[S4Q02] yüksek bir yere çıkmak zorunda kaldı mı? [S4Q02] düşmesi halinde yaralanabileceği işler yaptı mı?</p> <p>ÖRN. YÜKSEK MERDIVENE, ISKELE, TANKER, TÜTÜN KURUTMA YAPILARI, KAMYONDAKI TÜTÜN YÜKLERİ, İNŞAAT PLATFORMLARI ÜSTÜNE ÇIKMAK</p>	<p>1. EVET</p> <p>2. HAYIR</p> <p>77. BİLMİYORUM</p> <p>99. CEVAPLAMAYI REDDETTİ</p>
S4Q08b (req)	<p>S4Q08b.</p> <p>[S4Q02] elektrikli ya da motorlu el aletleri kullandı mı?</p> <p>ÖRN. MATKAP, ELEKTRİKLİ TESTERE, ZINCIRLI/MASA TESTERELER, ELEKTRİKLİ ZIMPARA, KIRICI</p>	<p>1. EVET</p> <p>2. HAYIR</p> <p>77. BİLMİYORUM</p> <p>99. CEVAPLAMAYI REDDETTİ</p>
S4Q08c (req)	<p>S4Q08c.</p> <p>[S4Q02] kesici ve delici aletler kullandı mı?</p> <p>ÖRNEĞİN BALTA, BIÇAK, PALA, ÇAPA, KÜREK, TOPLANAN TÜTÜN YAPRAKLARINI DELMEK İÇİN İĞNE</p>	<p>1. EVET</p> <p>2. HAYIR</p> <p>77. BİLMİYORUM</p> <p>99. CEVAPLAMAYI REDDETTİ</p>
S4Q08d (req)	<p>S4Q08d.</p> <p>[S4Q02] büyük veya ağır makineler kullandı mı veya araç sürdü mü?</p> <p>ÖRNEĞİN, TRAKTÖR, KAMYON, KAMYONET, MOTOSİKLET, FİDE DİKME MAKİNESİ, ÇAPA MAKİNESİ</p>	<p>1. EVET</p> <p>2. HAYIR</p> <p>77. BİLMİYORUM</p> <p>99. CEVAPLAMAYI REDDETTİ</p>

Field	Question	Answer
S4Q08e (req)	<p>S4Q08e.</p> <p>[S4Q02] tarlada alıřırken yanma riski olan herhangi bir Őeyle uęrařtı mı veya kullandı mı?</p> <p>ÖRN. ATEŐ, TÜP, OCAK, FIRIN, KAYNAK ALETLERİ, SICAK METAL YÜZEYLER, OK SICAK MAKİNE, ELEKTRİK TELLERİ/KABLOLARI</p>	<p>1. EVET</p> <p>2. HAYIR</p> <p>77. BİLMİYORUM</p> <p>99. CEVAPLAMAYI REDDETTİ</p>
S4Q08f (req)	<p>S4Q08f.</p> <p>[KATILIMCIYA SORMADAN 'BİLMİYORUM' İŐARETLEYEREK GEÇİN]</p>	<p>1. EVET</p> <p>2. HAYIR</p> <p>77. BİLMİYORUM</p> <p>99. CEVAPLAMAYI REDDETTİ</p>
S4Q08g (req)	<p>S4Q08g.</p> <p>[S4Q02] toz, duman ya da havadaki baŐka Őeyler yüzünden nefes almanın veya görmenin zorlaŐtıęı bir ortamda alıŐtı mı?</p>	<p>1. EVET</p> <p>2. HAYIR</p> <p>77. BİLMİYORUM</p> <p>99. CEVAPLAMAYI REDDETTİ</p>
S4Q08h (req)	<p>S4Q08h.</p> <p>[KATILIMCIYA SORMADAN 'BİLMİYORUM' İŐARETLEYEREK GEÇİN]</p>	<p>1. EVET</p> <p>2. HAYIR</p> <p>77. BİLMİYORUM</p> <p>99. CEVAPLAMAYI REDDETTİ</p>
S4Q08i (req)	<p>S4Q08i.</p> <p>[S4Q02] ok sıcak havalarda güneŐ altında uzun süre ara vermeden alıŐtı mı?</p>	<p>1. EVET</p>

Field	Question	Answer
		2. HAYIR 77. BİLMİYORUM 99. CEVAPLAMAYI REDDETTİ
S4Q08j (req)	S4Q08j. [S4Q02] taze tütün yapraklarına elle temas ettiği herhangi bir iş yaptı mı? ÖRNEĞİN, ELDIVEN KULLANMADAN TÜTÜN YAPRAĞI TOPLAMA, AYIKLAMA, İMHA ETME, DOĞRAMA VEYA DÜZENLEME, UZUN KOLLU GİYMEDEN KOLTUK ALTLARINDA TÜTÜN YAPRAĞI TAŞIMA.	1. EVET 2. HAYIR 77. BİLMİYORUM 99. CEVAPLAMAYI REDDETTİ
S4Q08k (req)	S4Q08k [S4Q02] ilaçlama, gübreleme gibi işler yaptı mı veya yardım etti mi? ÖRNEĞİN, EKİMLERİN/BİTKİLERİN BÜYÜMESİNE YARDIMCI OLMAK İÇİN GÜBRE ATMAK, BÖCEKLERİ VEYA YABANI OTLARI ÖLDÜRMEK İÇİN TARIM İLAÇLARI, BOŞ TARIM İLACI KUTULARININ TAŞINMASI, ATILMASI, TEMİZLENMESİ vb.	1. EVET 2. HAYIR 77. BİLMİYORUM 99. CEVAPLAMAYI REDDETTİ
S4Q08l (req)	S4Q08l. [S4Q02] gece veya sabahın çok erken saatlerinde karanlıkta çalıştı mı veya, karanlıkta tarlaya gidip geldi mi?	1. EVET 2. HAYIR 77. BİLMİYORUM 99. CEVAPLAMAYI REDDETTİ
S4Q08m (req)	S4Q08m. [S4Q02] tütün işlerinde kene, yılan, akrep, böcek gibi hayvanlarla karşılaştı mı?	1. EVET 2. HAYIR 77. BİLMİYORUM

Field	Question	Answer
		99. CEVAPLAMAYI REDDETTİ
S4Q08n (req)	S4Q08n. [S4Q02] aynı işi uzun saatler boyunca tekrar tekrar yaptı mı? ÖRNEĞİN, YABANI OTLARI AYIKLAMAK, TÜTÜN YAPRAKLARINI TOPLAMAK, TÜTÜN BITKİLERİNİN TEPESİNİ ALMAK	1. EVET 2. HAYIR 77. BİLMİYORUM 99. CEVAPLAMAYI REDDETTİ
S4Q09 (requi)	S4Q09. [S4Q02]'nin sayacağım ekipmanlardan hangileri kullandığını söyleyin. ANKETÖR: DİNLEYİN VE GEÇERLİ OLANLARI SEÇİN	1. Koruyucu gözlükler 2. Şapkalar/Güneşten koruyucu baş aksesuarları 3. Kulak tıkaçları 4. Yüz maskesi 5. Solunum cihazı veya toz maskesi 6. Koruyucu giysiler (Örn: Uzun kollu gömlek ve uzun pantolon/tulum) 7. Eldivenler 8. Botlar/ayakkabılar (Neme, kimyasallara, yılanlara ve diğer haşerelere karşı koruyucu) 9. Yazma 44. Hiçbir şey 55. DiğER

Field	Question	Answer
		77. BİLMİYORUM 99. CEVAPLAMAYI REDDETTİ
S4Q09_OTHER_CHECK		
S4Q10 (required)	S4Q10. [S4Q02] yardım ederken/ çalışırken hiç yaralandı veya hastalandı mı?	1. EVET 2. HAYIR 77. BİLMİYORUM 99. CEVAPLAMAYI REDDETTİ
S4Q10a (required)	S4Q10a. [S4Q02] ne tür yaralanma veya hastalık geçirdi? ANKETÖR: DİNLEYİN VE GEÇERLİ OLANLARI SEÇİN Question relevant when: $\{S4Q10\} = 1$	1. Elde, kolda veya ayakta kesik, morluk ya da burkulma 2. Sırt, bel veya diz ağrısı (eğilme veya ağır yük kaldırma nedeniyle) 3. Düşme sonucu yaralanma (örneğin kamyon, merdiven veya tütün kurutma yapısından) 4. Yanıklar (ateş, sıcak yüzeyler veya fırınlardan kaynaklı) 5. Yeşil Tütün Hastalığı (baş dönmesi, mide bulantısı, yorgunluk gibi belirtiler) 6. Pestisit veya gübrelere maruz kalmaktan kaynaklı rahatsızlık ya da hastalık

Field	Question	Answer
		<p>(temas, soluma veya zehirlenme yoluyla)</p> <p>7. Ciltte döküntü, kaşıntı veya tahriş (tütün yaprakları veya kimyasallarla temas nedeniyle)</p> <p>8. Sıcak çarpması veya sıcak bitkinliği</p> <p>9. Böcek veya arı sokması</p> <p>10. Kirli sudan kaynaklanan ishal</p> <p>55. DiĞER</p> <p>77. BİLMİYORUM</p> <p>99. CEVAPLAMAYI REDDETTİ</p>
S4Q10a_OTHER_CHECK		
S4Q10b (req)	<p>S4Q10b.</p> <p>[S4Q02] tütün yapraklarını tuttuĐu/kırdıĐı için baş dönmesi, mide bulantısı, kusma yařadı mı?</p>	<p>1. EVET</p> <p>2. HAYIR</p> <p>77. BİLMİYORUM</p> <p>99. CEVAPLAMAYI REDDETTİ</p>
INTERVIEWER_NOTES	ANKET SONA ERDİ. ANKET NOTLARI:	
SURVEY_END	<p>ANKET BİTTİ.</p> <p>TECRÜBENİZİ PAYLAŐTĐĐINIZ İÇİN TEŐEKKÜRLER.</p> <p>SİZİN SORMAK İSTEDĐĐİNİZ BİR ŐEY VAR MI?</p> <p>ID: HXHJEJ5</p>	

Field	Question	Answer
CL_YES	[S4Q02] ANKET İÇİN YÜKSEK ÖNCELİKLİDİR Question relevant when: \${chldlabor} =1	
CL_NO	- Question relevant when: \${chldlabor} =0	
PARENT_CONFIRM (required)	VELİ ONAYI  Bu soruları yanıtladığınız için çok teşekkür ederiz. Uygun görürseniz, az önce hakkında konuştuğunuz odak çocukla ilgili deneyimleriniz hakkında size birkaç soru daha sormak isteriz. Az önce tamamladığınız nicel ankette belirttiğiniz çocuğun ebeveyni veya yasal vasisi olduğunuzu teyit edebilir misiniz?  [EĞER EVETSE ONAY FORMUYLA DEVAM EDİN] [EĞER HAYIRSA GÖRÜŞMEYE KATILDIĞI İÇİN GÖRÜŞÜLEN KİŞİYE TEŞEKKÜR EDİN VE NAZİKÇE GÖRÜŞMEYİ SONLANDIRIN]	1 EVET  2 HAYIR
PARENT_CONSENT (required)	VELİ ONAYI  Çocuğa yaptığı faaliyetlerle ilgili bazı sorular sormak istiyorum. Bu ankete katılması zorunlu değildir ve eğer katılmazsa hiçbir sorun yaşanmayacaktır. Katılırsa, çocuğun herhangi bir soruyu yanıtlamayı reddetme hakkı vardır ve görüşmeyi istediği zaman sonlandırabilir. Çocuğun ismi hiçbir raporda yer almayacaktır. Görüşme yaklaşık 25 dakika sürecektir.  Görüşme sırasında konuşulacak bilgilerin gizliliğini sağlamak ve riskleri en aza indirmek amacıyla, çocuğun bu konuşmayı başka biriyle paylaşmamasını isteyeceğiz. Biz de çocuğun kimliğinin gizli kalması ve paylaşılan bilgilerin çocuğa geri izlenemeyecek şekilde korunması için gereken her şeyi yapacağız. Bazı sorular, rahatsızlık yaratabilir veya hoş olmayan anıları çağrıştırabilir. Bu nedenle, çocuğun rahatlığı bu araştırma boyunca önceliğimizdir. Daha önce de belirtildiği gibi, çocuğunuz görüşmeyi istediği zaman ve herhangi bir nedenle sonlandırabilir.  Ayrıca belirtmek isteriz ki, çocuğunuzla yaptığımız görüşmede onun hemen refahıyla ilgili bir endişe tespit edilirse, bu bilgiyi ve gerekli iletişim bilgilerini, gerekli desteğin sağlanabilmesi için iş birliği yaptığımız sivil toplum kuruluşlarıyla paylaşmak durumunda kalabiliriz.  Eğer çocuğunuzun bu araştırmaya katılmasına onay verirsiniz, onun katkıları bütün sektöründe çalışan çocukların koşullarını ortaya koymamıza yardımcı olacak ve bütün tedarik zincirini daha iyi anlayarak gelecekte çalışma koşullarının nasıl iyileştirilebileceğine dair önemli bilgiler sağlayacaktır.	1 EVET  2 HAYIR

Field	Question	Answer
	<p>Görüşmeye başlamadan önce araştırma hakkında sorularınız varsa memnuniyetle yanıtlarım. Araştırmayla ilgili herhangi bir sorunuz var mı?</p> <p>[EĞER VARSA, DEVAM ETMEDEN ÖNCE SORULARI YANITLAYIN] Çocuğunuzla konuşabilir miyim?</p> <p>[EĞER EVETSE ONAY BELGESİNE GEÇİN] [EĞER HAYIRSA KATILIMI İÇİN TEŞEKKÜR EDİN]</p> <p>Question relevant when: \${PARENT_CONFIRM} = 1</p>	
CERTIFICATION (required)	<p>Görüşmeci Onay Sertifikası:</p> <p>İmzam, veli/vasiye sözlü bilgilendirilmiş onam metnini okuduğumu ve varsa sorularını yanıtladığımı, veli/vasinin çocuğın görüşmeye katılmasına izin verdiğini teyit eder.</p> <p>___ Veli/vasi/diğer yetişkin tanıdık, çocuğın katılımına onay verdi ___ Veli/vasi/diğer yetişkin tanıdık, çocuğın katılımına onay vermedi</p> <p>Görüşmecinin Adı (Yazıyla): _____</p> <p>Görüşmecinin İmzası: _____ Tarih: _____</p> <p>Bu görüşmeyi kaydetmek için izninizi rica ediyorum. Ses kayıtları kimseyle paylaşılmayacak, güvenli ve kilitli bir yerde saklanacak, birebir yazıya döküldükten sonra imha edilecektir. Yazıya dökülen notlarda çocuğın adı veya kimliğini ortaya çıkaracak hiçbir bilgi yer almayacaktır. Görüşmeyi hatırlamamı kolaylaştırmak için kaydetmeme izin verir misiniz?</p> <p>Question relevant when: \${PARENT_CONFIRM} = 1 and \${PARENT_CONSENT} = 1</p>	<p>1 EVET</p> <p>2 HAYIR</p>
CHILD_ASSENT (required)	<p><b>ÇOCUK ONAMI</b></p> <p>Merhaba, benim adım _____ .</p> <p>Ben XXXX adlı araştırma şirketinde çalışan bir araştırmacıyım ve şu anda Türkiye’de çalışıyorum. Türkiye’de tütün tarlalarında çalışan ya da ailelerine yardım eden çocuklarla ilgili bir çalışma yürütüyoruz. Bu çalışma, uluslararası bir araştırma şirketi olan ICF iş birliğiyle yapılıyor. Sana eğitimin, çalışman ve sağlığın hakkında bazı sorular sormak istiyorum.</p> <p>Bu görüşme yaklaşık yirmi beş dakika sürecektir. Adın hiçbir raporda kullanılmayacak. Ancak, eğer sana zarar verildiğini</p>	<p>1 EVET</p> <p>2 HAYIR</p>

Field	Question	Answer
	<p>söylersen, sana yardım edebilecek birine bunu bildirmem gerekebilir.</p> <p>Bu görüşmeye katılmak zorunda değilsin. Katılmazsan hiçbir sorun olmaz. Bu görüşmede bazı sorularımız kişisel olabilir ve seni rahatsız edebilir ya da üzücü anıları hatırlamana neden olabilir. Böyle bir durumda soruyu yanıtlamayabilirsin. Görüşme sırasında yorulursan ya da üzülürsen, ara verebiliriz, görüşmeyi başka bir zamana erteleyebiliriz ya da tamamen sonlandırabiliriz.</p> <p>Bu çalışmaya katılmanın doğrudan bir faydası olmayacak, ama pek çok kişi bu tür görüşmeleri faydalı ve keyifli buluyor. Katılmayı kabul edersen, verdiğin cevaplar tütün çiftçiliği yapan ailelerin çalışma koşullarını daha iyi anlamamıza ve tütün tedarik zinciriyle ilgili durumu aydınlatmamıza yardımcı olacak. Bu bilgiler, gelecekte diğer çalışanlara yardım edecek programların geliştirilmesine katkı sağlayabilir.</p> <p>Görüşmeye başlamadan önce çalışmayla ilgili tüm sorularını yanıtlayacağım. Bu çalışmayla ilgili bir sorunuz var mı? İleride herhangi bir sorunuz olursa ya da fikrini değiştirip verdiğin bilgilerin çalışmada kullanılmasını istemezsen, Araştırma Sorumlumuz [isim girin] ile [telefon ve e-posta bilgilerini girin] üzerinden iletişime geçebilirsin.</p> <p>[EĞER VARSA, SORULARI YANITLAYIN VE SONRA DEVAM EDİN]</p> <p>Bu görüşmeye katılmayı kabul ediyor musun?</p> <p>Question relevant when: <math>\\${PARENT\_CONFIRM} = 1</math> and <math>\\${PARENT\_CONSENT} = 1</math></p>	
RECORDING	<p>KAYIT</p> <p>Bu görüşmeyi kaydetmek için izninizi rica ediyorum. Ses kayıtları, araştırma ekibi dışında kimseyle paylaşılmayacaktır. Kayıtlar, güvenli ve kilitli bir yerde saklanacak, kelimesi kelimesine yazıya döküldükten sonra imha edilecektir. Yazıya dökülen notlarda sizin kimliğinizi ortaya çıkaracak hiçbir bilgi yer almayacaktır. Görüşmeyi hatırlamamı kolaylaştırmak için kaydetmeme izin verir misiniz?</p> <p>(Eğer evet derse, kaydı başlatın.)</p> <p>1. EVET : Kaydı başlat</p> <p>2. HAYIR : Kaydı başlatmayın</p> <p>Question relevant when: <math>\\${PARENT\_CONFIRM} = 1</math> and <math>\\${PARENT\_CONSENT} = 1</math> and <math>\\${CHILD\_ASSENT} = 1</math></p>	

## KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW CONSENT FORM

READ THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS TO THE RESPONDENT AND ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS THE INDIVIDUAL MAY HAVE. DO NOT BEGIN THE INTERVIEW UNTIL ALL QUESTIONS HAVE BEEN ADDRESSED AND THE INDIVIDUAL HAS AGREED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE STUDY.

Hello, my name is \_\_\_\_\_ I am a researcher from XXXX. I am talking with people about the tobacco industry and labor conditions in the sector in Türkiye. The information will be incorporated into an analytical report that examines labor in Türkiye's tobacco industry.

Your participation in this study is voluntary. If you choose to talk with me, you can choose not to answer some questions or end the interview at any time. Your answers to the questions will be kept private and no one will know what you said. Your name will not be used in any reports.

The interview will take about 30-45 minutes.

I will answer any questions that you have about the study before we begin. Do you have any questions about the study? If you have any questions in the future, or if you later change your mind and do not want us to include the information you provided in our study, you may you may contact the Survey Manager, XXXXXX at XXXXXX and XXXXXX.

Do you agree to participate in this interview?

Interviewer Certification of Consent

My signature affirms that I have read the verbal informed consent statement to the respondent. I have answered any questions asked about the study, and the respondent has agreed to be interviewed.

\_\_\_ Respondent agreed to be interviewed

\_\_\_ Respondent did not agree to be interviewed

Print Interviewer's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Interviewer's Signature/thumbprint \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

I would like to ask your permission to record this interview. The audio recordings will not be shared with anyone. The recordings will be kept safely in a locked facility until they are transcribed word for word, then they will be destroyed. The transcribed notes will not contain any names or information that will identify you. May I record the interview to facilitate my recollection? (If yes, switch on the recorder).

\_\_\_ YES

\_\_\_ NO

Key Informant Interview Unique ID Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Lütfen aşağıdaki açıklamaları katılımcıya okuyun ve varsa sorularını yanıtlayın. Tüm sorular yanıtlanmadan ve katılımcı çalışmaya katılmayı kabul etmeden görüşmeye başlamayın.

Merhaba, benim adım \_\_\_\_\_. XXXX adlı araştırma şirketinde araştırmacıyım. Türkiye’de tütün sektörü ve bu sektördeki çalışma koşulları hakkında görüşmeler yapıyoruz. Bu bilgiler, Türkiye tütün tedarik zincirinde çalışma ilişkilerini inceleyen analitik bir rapora dahil edilecektir.

Bu çalışmaya katılımınız gönüllülük esasına dayanmaktadır. Benimle konuşmayı kabul ederseniz, bazı soruları yanıtlamamayı ya da görüşmeyi istediğiniz zaman sonlandırmayı seçebilirsiniz. Verdiğiniz yanıtlar gizli tutulacak, ne söylediğinizi kimse bilmeyecek ve adınız hiçbir raporda yer almayacaktır.

Görüşme yaklaşık 30-45 dakika sürecektir.

Görüşmeye başlamadan önce çalışmayla ilgili tüm sorularınızı yanıtlayacağım. Bu çalışmayla ilgili bir sorunuz var mı? İleride fikrinizi değiştir ve paylaştığınız bilgilerin çalışmamızda kullanılmasını istemezseniz, proje koordinatörü XXXXXX ile XXXXXX ve XXXXXX e-posta adresi üzerinden iletişime geçebilirsiniz.

Bu görüşmeye katılmayı kabul ediyor musunuz?

Görüşmecici Onam Sertifikası

Aşağıdaki imzam, sözlü bilgilendirme metnini katılımcıya okuduğumu, çalışmayla ilgili sorularını yanıtladığımı ve katılımcının görüşmeye katılmayı kabul ettiğini onaylar.

Katılımcı görüşmeye katılmayı kabul etti

Katılımcı görüşmeye katılmayı kabul etmedi

Görüşmecinin Adı (Yazıyla): \_\_\_\_\_

Görüşmecinin İmzası / Parmak İzi: \_\_\_\_\_

Tarih: \_\_\_\_\_

Görüşmenizi sesli kaydetmek için izninizi istiyorum. Kayıtlar kimseyle paylaşılmayacaktır. Kayıtlar güvenli bir ortamda kilitli şekilde saklanacak, birebir yazıya döküldükten sonra imha edilecektir. Yazıya dökülen notlarda adınız veya sizi tanımlayacak herhangi bir bilgi yer almayacaktır. Görüşmeyi daha iyi hatırlayabilmem için ses kaydı alabilir miyim? (Eğer kabul edilirse kayıt cihazını açın.)

Evet

Hayır

Görüşme Kod Numarası: \_\_\_\_\_

## KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW GUIDE: LABOR CONDITIONS FOCUS

Interviewer:	Date (DD/MM/YY)
Location of interview:	
KII Code:	
Profession (if applicable):	
Position (if applicable):	
Employer/Affiliated Institution/Organization (if applicable):	
Contact information (office address, phone number, email):	
Time interview started:	
Time interview ended:	

### Interviewer instructions:

Foster a dynamic conducive to gathering good data. The interview should have the relaxed feel of a conversation. Set the tone by using a slow pace in your speech.

Before you begin the interview, review the consent form and obtain the respondents written or verbal consent.

Ask one question at a time. Give the respondent ample time to reflect and fully respond before moving to the next. Try not to interrupt, and don't answer on their behalf.

If the respondent agrees to be recorded, give them your full attention. Make note of any follow-up questions you want to remember to ask, but otherwise focus on the respondent rather than your paper.

Probe for more depth, particularly when responses are brief. Use phrases such as, "Tell me more about that" and "Can you give me an example?" Aim to get specific instances, in considerable detail, whenever possible.

You do not have to ask each question verbatim, but at least broach all the topics covered that are relevant to the key informant. If a respondent makes clear they have no knowledge of that topic, move on to the next. Adapt the flow and questions to make them relevant to the respondent.

For each item, ask the general question first, and then probe the sub-items that have not been addressed spontaneously.

#### Introduction Questions:

1. Could you please tell me your role in your organization??
  - a. What is your work related to the tobacco sector?
  - b. Do you do any specific activities related to supporting tobacco farmers and their families?
  - c. What about work specific work activities with other stakeholders in the tobacco industry such as companies, associations, or government bodies?

#### Child Labor Questions General:

2. Are you aware of the presence of children working or helping their parents in tobacco farming in the Aegean Region/Adiyaman? HERE AND THROUGHOUT THE GUIDE, USE EITHER “AEGEAN REGION OR ADIYAMAN BASED ON RESPONDENT’S LOCATION.”
  - a. Has this changed in recent years, if so please explain?
  - b. PROBE FOR SPECIFICS ON: CHILDREN 15-17, CHILDREN 12-14, AND CHILDREN 11 AND YOUNGER
3. (VERBALLY PROVIDE ILO DEFINITION OF CHILD LABOR FOR THE RESPONDENT) Based on this definition we have provided, how prevalent is child labor in tobacco farming?
  - a. PROBE FOR SPECIFICS ON: CHILDREN 15-17, CHILDREN 12-14, AND CHILDREN 11 AND YOUNGER
  - b. Where is child labor most prevalent? – PROBE FOR SPECIFICS (REGION AEGEAN/ADIYAMAN, SITE/EMPLOYER TYPE, ETC)
  - c. What types of children are most at risk for child labor (race, gender, ethnicity, migratory status, etc)?
4. In your opinion, what are the main drivers of child labor in tobacco farming?
  - a. (PROBE FOR QUOTA REQUIREMENTS, THE COST OF HIRED LABOR, ETC.) What might incentivize tobacco farmers to have their children participate in tobacco production?
  - b. Could you please describe the contractual relationship between farmers and leaf buying companies? Do tobacco farmers have any alternative options? Do you think this contracting model in any way incentivizes or disincentivizes the use of child labor?
5. What steps are the tobacco companies taking to prevent child labor on farms that supply them with tobacco? Are the measures effective? Why/why not?

#### Working Hours:

6. When are children typically engaged in tobacco farming?
  - a. PROBE ALL FREQUENCIES: HOURS PER DAY/WEEK, NUMBER OF DAYS PER WEEK, TIME OF DAY? SEASONAL OR YEAR-ROUND? ASK SPECIFICALLY ABOUT WORK AT NIGHT/EARLY MORNING.
  - b. PROBE FOR SPECIFICS ON: CHILDREN 15-17, CHILDREN 12-14, AND CHILDREN 11 AND YOUNGER

7. Are children who work or help in tobacco farming able to attend school regularly? Please explain?
  - a. What about those that qualify as cases of child labor that we have been discussing?
  - b. If able, how often? / If unable, why? (PROBE FOR SPECIFICS ON: CHILDREN 15-17, CHILDREN 12-14, AND CHILDREN 11 AND YOUNGER)
  - c. In your opinion / expertise at what age do children stop attending school to farm tobacco?

#### Working Conditions:

8. Are there any tasks that are seen as more suitable for children to perform than adults? Why? (PROBE FOR TASKS BASED ON SEX)
  - a. PROBE FOR SPECIFICS ON: CHILDREN 15-17, CHILDREN 12-14, AND CHILDREN 11 AND YOUNGER
  - b. Are there certain tasks of these that you mentioned that can be considered hazardous or dangerous? Please explain.
9. What kinds of dangers/risks are children in tobacco farming exposed to? (Exposure to chemicals, sharp hand tools, etc.)
  - a. PROBE FOR SPECIFICS ON: CHILDREN 15-17, CHILDREN 12-14, AND CHILDREN 11 AND YOUNGER
  - b. Are children provided with protective gear? What kind?
  - c. Are you aware of any reports of children being injured while working? - please explain. (PROBE FOR LONG-TERM HEALTH EFFECTS AS WELL, ESPECIALLY REGARDING GREEN TOBACCO SICKNESS)
10. How are children treated by their family members when working?
  - a. Have you heard of children feeling threatened at work? – please explain?
  - b. Have you heard of children working in the tobacco industry being mistreated in any way? Please explain?
  - c. Are you aware of situations where children cannot leave their job if they chose to? Please explain?

#### Community Attitudes & Efforts:

11. What is the general impression of people in the Aegean Region/Adiyaman of children working on tobacco farms?
  - a. PROBE FOR SPECIFICS ON: CHILDREN 15-17, CHILDREN 12-14, AND CHILDREN 11 AND YOUNGER
12. Are you aware of any efforts by government or non-government entities to prevent child labor or remove children from working on tobacco farms? Please explain the one you are most familiar with.
  - a. Where are these efforts occurring (nationally, regionally, etc.)?
13. What are the relevant laws used to safeguard against child labor in the tobacco industry?
  - a. How are these laws enforced? PROBE: What about inspections?
  - b. In your opinion, how effective are these laws at preventing/addressing child labor?

#### Supply Chain Specific Questions:

14. Who are the main stakeholders (e.g. companies) in the tobacco industry of Türkiye involved in the sale and processing of tobacco from sites that use child labor?
15. At what point is tobacco produced at sites at risk for using child labor mixed with tobacco that is produced without child labor?
16. How is tobacco obtained with child labor used in Türkiye?
  - a. Are you aware of any specific products?

Conclusion:

17. What changes would need to happen to prevent child labor in the tobacco industry?
18. Could you suggest any organizations or individuals that are well informed about the tobacco industry/sector supply chain or child labor in the industry that we could interview?
  - a. (IF APPLICABLE BASED ON RESPONDENT TYPE: PROBE IF THE INDIVIDUAL HAS ANY ADDITIONAL REPORTS OR DATA THEY ARE ABLE TO SHARE)
19. Is there anything else you'd like to add?

Görüşmeci:	Tarih (DD/MM/YY)
Görüşme Yeri:	
Görüşme No:	
Mesleği (uygunsa):	
Pozisyonu (uygunsa):	
İşveren/Bağlı Kurum/Kuruluş (uygunsa):	
İletişim Bilgileri (adres, telefon, e-posta):	
Başlangıç zamanı:	
Bitiş zamanı:	

#### Görüşmeci talimatları:

- İyi veriler elde etmeye elverişli dinamik bir ortam yaratın. Görüşme, rahat bir sohbet havasında geçmelidir. Konuşmanızı yavaş bir tempoda sürdürerek görüşmenin havasını belirleyin.
- Görüşmeye başlamadan önce, onay formunu gözden geçirin ve katılımcılardan yazılı veya sözlü onay alın.
- Her seferinde tek bir soru sorun. Bir sonraki soruya geçmeden önce, katılımcıya düşünmesi ve tam olarak cevap vermesi için yeterli zaman tanıyın. Konuyu kesmeyin ve katılımcı adına cevap vermeyin.
- Katılımcı kayıt yapılmasına izin verirse, tüm dikkatinizi ona verin. Hatırlamak istediğiniz takip soruları not alın, ancak bunun dışında elinizdeki kağıda değil, katılımcıya odaklanın.
- Özellikle kısa cevaplar verildiğinde, daha ayrıntılı bilgi almaya çalışın. “Biraz daha anlatır mısınız?” veya “Bir örnek verebilir misiniz?” gibi ifadeler kullanın. Mümkün olduğunca ayrıntılı ve somut örnekler almaya çalışın.
- Her soruyu aynen sormak zorunda değilsiniz, ancak en azından, kilit bilgi kaynağıyla ilgili tüm konuları ele alın. Bir katılımcı, o konu hakkında hiçbir bilgisi olmadığını açıkça belirtirse, bir sonraki soruya geçin. Akışı ve soruları, katılımcıyla alakalı olacak şekilde uyarlayın.
- Her bir madde için önce genel soruyu sorun, ardından kendiliğinden ele alınmayan alt maddeleri araştırın.

#### Giriş Soruları:

- I. Kuruluşunuzdaki görevinizi anlatır mısınız?
  - a. Tütün sektöründeki çalışmalarınız nelerdir?
  - b. Tütün yetiştiricileri ve ailelerine yönelik özel faaliyetlerde bulunuyor musunuz?
  - c. Tütün sektöründeki diğer paydaşlarla (şirketler, dernekler, devlet kurumları vb.) özel çalışmalarınız var mı?

## Çocuk İşçiliği Soruları Genel:

2. Ege Bölgesi/Adıyaman'da tütün yetiştiriciliğinde çalışan veya ebeveynlerine yardım eden çocukların varlığından haberdar mısınız? BURADA VE İLERLEYEN SORULARDA, KATILIMCININ BULUNDUĞU YERE GÖRE “EGE BÖLGESİ” VEYA “ADİYAMAN” İFADESİNİ KULLANIN.
  - a. Son yıllarda bu durum değişti mi? Değiştiyse lütfen açıklayın.
  - b. AYRINTILI BİLGİ ALINACAK KONULAR: 15-17 YAŞ ARASI ÇOCUKLAR, 12-14 YAŞ ARASI ÇOCUKLAR VE 11 YAŞ VE ALTI ÇOCUKLAR
3. (YANITLAYANA ILO'NUN ÇOCUK İŞÇİLİĞİ TANIMINI SÖZLÜ OLARAK VERİN) Verdiğimiz tanıma göre, tütün tarımında çocuk işçiliği ne kadar yaygındır?
  - a. AYRINTILI BİLGİ İSTEYİN: 15-17 YAŞ ARASI ÇOCUKLAR, 12-14 YAŞ ARASI ÇOCUKLAR VE 11 YAŞ VE ALTI ÇOCUKLAR
  - b. Çocuk işçiliği en yaygın olarak nerede görülmektedir? – AYRINTILI BİLGİ İSTEYİN (BÖLGE EGE/ADİYAMAN, YER/İŞVEREN TÜRÜ, VB.)
  - c. Çocuk işçiliğine en çok maruz kalan çocuk grupları hangileridir (ırk, cinsiyet, etnik köken, göçmenlik durumu vb.)?
4. Sizce tütün yetiştiriciliğinde çocuk işçiliğinin başlıca nedenleri nelerdir?
  - a. (KOTA GEREKLİLİKLERİ, İŞÇİ İŞE ALMA MALİYETİ VB. HAKKINDA DETAYLI BİLGİ İSTEYİN) Tütün çiftçilerini çocuklarını tütün üretimine dahil etmeye teşvik eden faktörler nelerdir?
  - b. Çiftçiler ve yaprak satın alan şirketler arasındaki sözleşme ilişkisini açıklayabilir misiniz? Tütün çiftçilerinin başka seçenekleri var mı? Bu sözleşme modelinin çocuk işçiliğini teşvik edici veya caydırıcı bir etkisi olduğunu düşünüyor musunuz?
5. Tütün şirketleri, kendilerine tütün tedarik eden çiftliklerde çocuk işçiliğini önlemek için ne gibi adımlar atıyor? Bu önlemler etkili mi? Neden/neden değil?

## Çalışma Saatleri:

6. Çocuklar genellikle ne zaman tütün tarımında çalışırlar?
  - a. TUM SIKLIKLARI SORUN: GÜN/HAFTA SAAT, HAFTA SAAT SAYISI, GÜNÜN SAATI? MEVSİMSEL Mİ, YIL BOYUNCA MI? GECE/SABAH ERKEN SAATLERDEKİ ÇALIŞMA HAKKINDA ÖZEL OLARAK SORUN.
  - b. AŞAĞIDAKİ KONULAR HAKKINDA AYRINTILI BİLGİ EDİNİN: 15-17 YAŞ ARASI ÇOCUKLAR, 12-14 YAŞ ARASI ÇOCUKLAR VE 11 YAŞ VE ALTI ÇOCUKLAR
7. Tütün tarımında çalışan veya yardımcı olan çocuklar düzenli olarak okula gidebiliyor mu? Lütfen açıklayın.
  - a. Daha önce tartıştığımız çocuk işçiliği vakalarına uyan çocuklar ne durumda?
  - b. Mümkünse, ne sıklıkta? / Mümkün değilse, neden? (AŞAĞIDAKİLER HAKKINDA AYRINTILI BİLGİ ALIN: 15-17 YAŞ ARASI ÇOCUKLAR, 12-14 YAŞ ARASI ÇOCUKLAR VE 11 YAŞ VE ALTI ÇOCUKLAR)
  - c. Sizin görüşünüze/uzmanlığınıza göre, çocuklar tütün tarımına katılmak için okulu hangi yaşta bırakıyor?

## Çalışma Koşulları:

8. Yetişkinlere göre çocukların yapması daha uygun görülen işler var mı? Neden? (CİNSİYETE GÖRE İŞLER HAKKINDA BİLGİ ALIN)
  - a. AYRINTILI BİLGİ İSTEYİN: 15-17 YAŞ ARASI ÇOCUKLAR, 12-14 YAŞ ARASI ÇOCUKLAR VE 11 YAŞ VE ALTI ÇOCUKLAR
  - b. Bahsettiğiniz işler arasında tehlikeli veya riskli sayılabilecek işler var mı? Lütfen açıklayın.

9. Tütün tarımında çalışan çocuklar ne tür tehlikelere/risklere maruz kalmaktadır? (Kimyasallara maruz kalma, keskin el aletleri vb.)
  - a. AYRINTILI BİLGİ İSTEYİN: 15-17 YAŞ ARASI ÇOCUKLAR, 12-14 YAŞ ARASI ÇOCUKLAR VE 11 YAŞ VE ALTI ÇOCUKLAR
  - b. Çocuklara koruyucu ekipman sağlıyor mu? Ne tür ekipman?
  - c. Çalışırken yaralanan çocuklarla ilgili herhangi bir rapor var mı? Lütfen açıklayın. (ÖZELLİKLE YEŞİL TÜTÜN HASTALIĞI İLE İLGİLİ OLMAK ÜZERE, UZUN VADELİ SAĞLIK ETKİLERİ HAKKINDA DA SORULAR SORUN)
10. Çocuklar çalışırken aile üyeleri tarafından nasıl muamele görüyor?
  - a. Çocukların çalışma sırasında tehdit edildiğini duydunuz mu? Lütfen açıklayın.
  - b. Tütün endüstrisinde çalışan çocukların herhangi bir şekilde kötü muamele gördüğünü duydunuz mu? Lütfen açıklayın.
  - c. Çocukların isteseler bile işlerinden ayrılmadıkları durumlar biliyor musunuz? Lütfen açıklayın.

#### Toplumun Algısı ve Çabaları:

11. Ege Bölgesi/Adıyaman'da tütün tarlalarında çalışan çocuklara ilişkin genel izlenimler nelerdir?
  - a. AYRINTILI BİLGİ İSTENEN KONULAR: 15-17 YAŞ ARASI ÇOCUKLAR, 12-14 YAŞ ARASI ÇOCUKLAR VE 11 YAŞ VE ALTI ÇOCUKLAR
12. Çocuk işçiliğini önlemek veya tütün tarlalarında çocuk işçiliğini engellemek için hükümet veya sivil toplum kuruluşları tarafından yapılan bildiğiniz herhangi bir çalışma var mı? En iyi bildiğiniz hakkında bilgi verir misiniz?
  - a. Bu çalışmalar nerede gerçekleştiriliyor (ulusal, bölgesel vb.)?
13. Tütün endüstrisinde çocuk işçiliğini önlemek için hangi yasalar uygulanıyor?
  - a. Bu yasalar nasıl uygulanıyor? SORUN: Denetimler nasıl yapılıyor?
  - b. Sizce bu yasalar çocuk işçiliğini önleme/ele alma konusunda ne kadar etkilidir?

#### Tedarik Zincirine Özgü Sorular:

14. Türkiye'de çocuk işçiliği kullanılan tütün üretim ve işleme tesislerinde tütün satışında ve işlenmesinde yer alan başlıca paydaşlar (ör. şirketler) kimlerdir?
15. Çocuk işçiliği kullanma riski olan tesislerde üretilen tütün, çocuk işçiliği kullanılmadan üretilen tütünle ne aşamada karıştırılır?
16. Türkiye'de çocuk işçiliği kullanılarak elde edilen tütün nasıl kullanılır?
  - a. Herhangi bir belirli ürün biliyor musunuz?

#### Sonuç:

1. Tütün endüstrisinde çocuk işçiliğini önlemek için ne gibi değişiklikler yapılması gerekir?
2. Tütün endüstrisi/sektörünün tedarik zinciri veya endüstride çocuk işçiliği hakkında bilgi sahibi olan ve mülakat yapabileceğimiz kuruluşlar veya kişiler önerebilir misiniz?
  - a. (YANIT VERENİN TÜRÜNE GÖRE UYGUNSA: KİŞİNİN PAYLAŞABİLECEĞİ EK RAPOR VEYA VERİ VAR MI DIKKAT EDİN)
3. Ekleme istediğiniz başka bir şey var mı?

## KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW GUIDE: SUPPLY CHAIN FOCUS

Interviewer:	Date (DD/MM/YY)
Location of interview:	
KII Code:	
Profession (if applicable):	
Position (if applicable):	
Employer/Affiliated Institution/Organization (if applicable):	
Contact information (office address, phone number, email):	
Time interview started:	
Time interview ended:	

### Interviewer instructions:

Foster a dynamic conducive to gathering good data. The interview should have the relaxed feel of a conversation. Set the tone by using a slow pace in your speech.

Before you begin the interview, review the consent form and obtain the respondents written or verbal consent.

Ask one question at a time. Give the respondent ample time to reflect and fully respond before moving to the next. Try not to interrupt, and don't answer on their behalf.

If the respondent agrees to be recorded, give them your full attention. Make note of any follow-up questions you want to remember to ask, but otherwise focus on the respondent rather than your paper.

Probe for more depth, particularly when responses are brief. Use phrases such as, "Tell me more about that" and "Can you give me an example?" Aim to get specific instances, in considerable detail, whenever possible.

You do not have to ask each question verbatim, but at least broach all the topics covered that are relevant to the key informant. If a respondent makes clear they have no knowledge of that topic, move on to the next. Adapt the flow and questions to make them relevant to the respondent.

For each item, ask the general question first, and then probe the sub-items that have not been addressed spontaneously.

### **Introduction Questions:**

1. Could you please tell me your role and what you focus on?
  - a. Outside of your current position, have you had other experiences in the tobacco industry?
2. Can you describe your organization's work in the tobacco industry?
  - a. PROBE FOR SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES

### **Supply Chain Theme General:**

3. Could you please explain how the tobacco industry works in Türkiye?
  - a. Distinct from the national tobacco industry generally, are there stakeholders or supply chain patterns that are unique to the oriental tobacco industry? [THROUGHOUT GUIDE REFERENCE ORIENTAL TOBACCO OR TOBACCO IN GENERAL DEPENDING ON THE RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND. PRIMARILY FOCUS ON ORIENTAL TOBACCO UNLESS SPEAKING SPECIFICALLY ABOUT THE EXPANDING TOBACCO INDUSTRY IN THE SOUTHEAST. ENSURE QUESTIONING AND RESPONSES CLEARLY DISTINGUISH BETWEEN THE TWO.]
  - b. What laws and regulations are central to supply chain operations in the tobacco industry? Have you heard of any new laws or regulations that may be implemented in the near future??
4. How important is the tobacco industry to Türkiye(economically, culturally, etc) ? How about to Denizli Province?
  - a. How important is the contract tobacco production model compared to large scale farming production model?
  - b. For which stakeholders is it most important? For which stakeholders is it not important? Are there any domestic actors who oppose the domestic tobacco industry?
  - c. What has/have been the most significant change(s) to the industry in the last few years? Please explain. (PROBE FOR INPUT PRICES, REGULATIONS, MARKET DEMANDS, WEATHER, PRODUCTIVITY, ETC.)
5. Have there been any recent socio-political events that have impacted the supply chain? Please explain.
  - a. How have they impacted your company/agency?
6. Who are the major stakeholders and influencers in the tobacco industry? Can you describe the supply chain, including the role of primary actors. If you created a visual, how would you organize it? What would you want to highlight for someone unfamiliar with the industry? (PROBE FOR GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES, TRADE ASSOCIATIONS, PRIVATE SECTOR ACTORS, CIVIL SOCIETY GROUPS, ETC.)

### **Production:**

7. Could you please describe the production process of tobacco cultivation, harvesting, and processing from the beginning to the end? Where does your company become involved in that process?
  - a. How is tobacco transported from one location to the next? How does your company transport / receive tobacco?

8. After harvesting, what processing steps occur in Türkiye? Which stakeholders are involved in processing?
  - a. What about specifically in the Aegean Region? Where are the main processing areas (PROBE FOR GEOGRAPHY AND SPECIFIC NAMES OF ALL PROCESSING COMPANIES)?
  - b. What goods (including by-products and downstream goods) are produced domestically? Under which brand name are these goods sold? What about in the Aegean Region? Does your company produce, consume, or trade any of these goods?
  - c. Are these consumed domestically or exported? Please explain.
9. Is there a list of production sites or processing facilities in Türkiye? How would we be able to access it? [IF RESPONDENT DOESN'T LIST PRODUCTION AND PROCESSING SOURCES IDENTIFIED IN PRODUCTION MEMO- PROBE FOR RESPONDENT'S OPINION ON THOSE DATA SOURCES]
  - a. Probe if participant is willing to share the information of who to contact to get access.
  - b. (IF PROCESSOR ASK) Do you have a list of production sites that are a part of your supply chain? Tell me more about how that list is updated / maintained.
  - c. (IF TRADER ASK) Do you have a list of production sites or processing facilities that you sell to? Tell me more about how that list is updated / maintained.

### Tracing and Due Diligence:

10. How might one track tobacco harvested at a particular farm through the domestic supply chain through the domestic supply chain?
  - a. Could you walk us through an anecdotal example of how your business/company tracks the buyer and sellers in the domestic supply chain?
  - b. Is there a point in the supply chain where you anticipate tracking would no longer be possible? (probe for specifics on what stakeholder the traceability ends with, ex: intermediary buyer, exporter, etc.)
    - i. (SPECIFIC PROBE) When does the mixing of tobacco from different sites occur, how does mixing occur?
11. What oversight is being conducted by the government when it comes to labor standards within the tobacco industry and its supply chain. How does this impact your company?
  - a. PROBE FOR SPECIFICS ON WHAT THE INITIATIVES ARE AND WHO IS PROMOTING THEM (E.G. GOVERNMENT, INTERNATIONAL CORPORATIONS, DOMESTIC COMPANIES))
  - b. What about any supply chain traceability initiatives specifically? Please explain the stakeholders involved, including your own company.
  - c. What are the different certifications available for companies in the supply chain and how common are they?
    - i. How are these certifications monitored / approved and is your company a part of any of them? If so, please explain how you got approved and how you are monitored for compliance.
    - ii. Do you believe these programs are effective? Are there any improvements you think should be made to existing certification programs?
12. What due diligence initiatives does your company participate in to monitor labor conditions on the (site type) you source from?
  - a. (IF NOT ANSWERED IN PREVIOUS QUESTION) What supply chain or industry certifications does your company current have? Can you please explain the process involved in obtaining the certification(s) and how you are monitored for compliance?
    - i. Are you actively working to obtain any additional certifications in the near future? Please tell me more about that.

### **Sourcing Questions for buyers (middlemen, traders, and processors)**

13. Where and from whom do you source your tobacco from?
  - a. PROBE (geographical region, names of sites, company names etc) PROBE SPECIFICALLY FOR THE AEGEAN REGION/ADYAMAN. HERE AND THROUGHOUT THIS GUIDE USE EITHER AEGEAN REGION OR ADYAMAN DEPENDING ON THE REGIONAL EXPERTISE/KNOWLEDGE/GEOGRAPHIC WORK AREA OF THE RESPONDENT
  - b. Please explain your sourcing process (buying method, transportation, type of contracts, timeframe, payments, etc)
  - c. Do you keep the tobacco you buy from each source separate and at what point do you combine tobacco from multiple sources? Please explain. How long do you store tobacco? What is the maximum amount of time you can warehouse tobacco? Why?
14. How often do you source tobacco from your suppliers?
  - a. Do you source from different areas at different times of the year?
  - b. Are there times of the year when this changes? Please explain.
  - c. How do you determine how much you buy from a source?
  - d. How is the price set? Who is responsible for transportation?
  - e. How is quality tested or verified? What happens if there is a dispute about quality?
15. Who are your primary buyers domestic and/or international of downstream goods such as oriental tobacco leaf, cigarettes, cigars, pipe tobacco, etc?
  - a. PROBE (regions, companies, countries, specific industry)

### **Post Export Questions**

16. How would you describe the role of oriental tobacco exports from Türkiye in the global trade of tobacco?
  - a. What are some international markets?
    - i. Are there any recent changes (emerging/declining) in these markets? (PROBE FOR COUNTRIES AND/OR COMPANIES. IF RESPONDENT DOES NOT REFERENCE KNOWN EXPORT DESTINATION MARKETS, PROBE FOR INFORMATION ON SPECIFIC NATIONAL MARKETS)
17. What companies in the US, EU, Egypt, and other international markets import oriental tobacco from Türkiye? Please explain.
  - a. Who are the major exporters and importers involved in this trade? Is Türkiye tobacco typically consumed by the importer or is it consolidated and resold/reexported?
  - b. In what form is Türkiye oriental tobacco exported abroad. Can you explain why tobacco is exported in this form?
  - c. What percent of oriental tobacco from Türkiye is utilized in the production of downstream tobacco products in Europe (for example, in cigarettes, cigars, etc.). If the exact percentage is unknown, please explain why.
  - d. Are you aware of situations where the importing company in the US or EU is formally connected to the exporter in Türkiye? For example, how do transnational tobacco corporations operating in Türkiye and the U.S. or EU structure their in-country subsidiaries and how is the exchange of tobacco from one entity to the other handled? (PROBE FOR CONTRACTS, OWNERSHIP, PART OF SAME LARGER COMPANY, ETC)
  - e. How do multinational companies with subsidiaries in Türkiye determine prices to be paid to subsidiaries and how do they hedge against risk? (PROBE FOR WHETHER SUBSIDIARIES ARE CONSOLIDATED OR UNCONSOLIDATED, COMMON FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES, INVENTORIES, INTER-COMPANY TRADES, RE-EXPORT)
18. Do some of these major importing countries also produce tobacco domestically?
  - a. How have changes in domestic production impacted/changed imports of tobacco? At what stage do tobacco imports become mixed with domestically produced tobacco?

- b. Does the downstream use of tobacco exported from Türkiye in foreign markets differ from how domestically produced tobacco is utilized in Türkiye? How does Türkiye use imported tobacco domestically?

### **Labor Questions**

19. What is your overall impression of working conditions in the tobacco industry?
  - a. What are the main issues you are aware of? (PROBE FOR CHILD/FORCED LABOR IF NOT STATED)
20. What can you tell us about labor standards in the tobacco industry, especially at the farm level?
  - a. What are the primary concerns across the industry when it comes to labor standards?
  - b. How are labor standards enforced at your workplace and who enforces them?
21. During which stages of the tobacco supply chain are risks for child labor most prevalent?
  - a. What are the risk factors at each stage?

### **Conclusion**

22. Could you suggest any organizations or individuals that are well informed about the tobacco supply chain or child labor in the industry that we could interview?
  - a. (IF APPLICABLE BASED ON RESPONDENT TYPE: PROBE IF THE INDIVIDUAL HAS ANY ADDITIONAL REPORTS OR DATA THEY ARE ABLE TO SHARE SUCH AS ANY LISTS MENTIONED IN QUESTION 9)
23. Is there anything else you'd like to add?

Görüşmeci:	Tarih (GG/AA/YY)
Görüşmenin yapıldığı yer:	
KII Kodu:	
Meslek (varsa):	
Pozisyon (varsa):	
İşveren/Bağlı Kurum/Kuruluş (varsa):	
İletişim bilgileri (ofis adresi, telefon numarası, e-posta):	
Görüşmenin başladığı saat:	
Görüşmenin bittiği saat:	

### Görüşmeci talimatları:

- İyi veri toplamaya elverişli bir dinamiği teşvik edin. Görüşme rahat bir sohbet havasında geçmelidir. Konuşmanızda yavaş bir tempo kullanarak tonu ayarlayın.
- Görüşmeye başlamadan önce onay formunu gözden geçirin ve katılımcıların yazılı veya sözlü onayını alın.
- Her seferinde bir soru sorun. Bir sonraki soruya geçmeden önce katılımcıya düşünmesi ve tam olarak yanıt vermesi için yeterli zaman tanıyın. Sözlerini kesmemeye çalışın ve onlar adına cevap vermeyin.
- Katılımcı kayıt altına alınmayı kabul ederse, tüm dikkatinizi ona verin. Sormayı hatırlamak istediğiniz takip sorularını not edin, ancak bunun dışında kağıdınızdan ziyade katılımcıya odaklanın.
- Özellikle yanıtlar kısa olduğunda daha fazla derinlik için yoklayın. "Bana bundan biraz daha bahseder misiniz?" ve "Bana bir örnek verebilir misiniz?" gibi ifadeler kullanın. Mümkün olduğunca ayrıntılı bir şekilde spesifik örneklere ulaşmayı hedefleyin.
- Her soruyu kelimesi kelimesine sormak zorunda değilsiniz, ancak en azından kilit bilgi sahibini ilgilendiren tüm konuları ele alın. Eğer bir katılımcı o konu hakkında bilgisi olmadığını açıkça belirtirse, bir sonrakine geçin. Akışı ve soruları katılımcıyla alakalı olacak şekilde ayarlayın.

- Her madde için önce genel soruyu sorun ve ardından kendiliğinden ele alınmayan alt maddeleri araştırın.

### **Giriş Soruları:**

1. Lütfen bana rolünüzü ve neye odaklandığınızı söyler misiniz?
  - a. Mevcut pozisyonunuz dışında, tütün endüstrisinde başka deneyimleriniz oldu mu?
2. Kuruluşunuzun tütün endüstrisindeki çalışmalarını anlatabilir misiniz?
  - a. BELIRLI FAALİYETLERİ SORUN

### **Tedarik Zinciri Genel:**

3. Türkiye'de tütün endüstrisinin nasıl işlediğini açıklayabilir misiniz?
  - a. Genel olarak ulusal tütün endüstrisinden farklı olarak, oryantal tütün endüstrisine özgü paydaşlar veya tedarik zinciri modelleri var mı? [GÖRÜŞME BOYUNCA, KATILIMCININ GEÇMİŞİNE BAĞLI OLARAK GENEL OLARAK ORYANTAL TÜTÜNE VEYA TÜTÜNE ATIFTA BULUNUN. ÖZEL OLARAK GÜNEYDOĞUDA GENİŞLEYEN TÜTÜN ENDÜSTRİSİNDEN BAHSETMEDİĞİNİZ SÜRECE ÖNCELİKLE ORYANTAK TÜTÜNÜNE ODAKLANIN. SORULARIN VE YANITLARIN BU İKİSİ ARASINDA NET BİR AYRIM YAPTIĞINDAN EMİN OLUN].
  - b. Tütün endüstrisinde tedarik zinciri operasyonlarının merkezinde hangi yasa ve yönetmelikler yer alıyor? Yakın gelecekte uygulanabilecek yeni yasa veya yönetmeliklerden haberiniz var mı?
4. Tütün endüstrisi Türkiye için ne kadar önemlidir (ekonomik, kültürel vb.)? Peki ya Denizli ili için?
  - a. Sözleşmeli tütün üretim modeli, büyük ölçekli tarımsal üretim modeline kıyasla ne kadar önemlidir?
  - b. Hangi paydaşlar için en önemli? Hangi paydaşlar için önemli değildir? Yerli tütün endüstrisine karşı çıkan yerli aktörler var mı?
  - c. Son birkaç yılda sektördeki en önemli değişiklik(ler) neler oldu/oluyor? Lütfen açıklayınız. (GIRDI FİYATLARI, YÖNETMELİKLER, PIYASA TALEPLERİ, HAVA DURUMU, VERİMLİLİK VB.)
5. Yakın zamanda tedarik zincirini etkileyen herhangi bir sosyo-politik olay oldu mu? Lütfen açıklayınız.
  - a. Bunlar şirketinizi/kurumunuzu/sizi nasıl etkiledi?
6. Tütün endüstrisindeki başlıca paydaşlar ve etkili aktörler kimlerdir? Birincil aktörlerin rolü de dahil olmak üzere tedarik zincirini tanımlayabilir misiniz? Bir görsel oluştursaydınız bunu nasıl düzenlerdiniz? Sektöre aşina olmayan biri için neyi vurgulamak isterdiniz? (DEVLET KURUMLARI, TİCARET BİRLİKLERİ, ÖZEL SEKTÖR AKTÖRLERİ, SIVIL TOPLUM GRUPLARI VB. İÇİN ARAŞTIRMA YAPIN)

### **Üretim:**

7. Tütün ekimi, hasadı ve işlenmesine ilişkin yetiştiricilik sürecini başından sonuna kadar anlatabilir misiniz? Şirketiniz bu sürece nerede dahil oluyor?
  - a. Tütün bir yerden diğerine nasıl taşınıyor? Şirketiniz tütünü nasıl taşıyor / teslim alıyor?
8. Hasattan sonra Türkiye'de hangi işleme adımları gerçekleşiyor? Hangi paydaşlar işleme sürecine dahil oluyor?
  - a. Özellikle Ege Bölgesi'nde durum nedir? Ana işleme alanları nerelerdir (COĞRAFYA VE TÜM İŞLEME ŞİRKETLERİNİN BELİRLİ İSİMLERİ İÇİN SORU SORUN)?
  - b. Yurt içinde hangi mallar (yan ürünler ve alt ürünler dahil) üretiliyor? Bu mallar hangi marka adı altında satılıyor? Peki ya Ege Bölgesi'nde? Şirketiniz bu mallardan herhangi birini üretiyor, tüketiyor veya ticaretini yapıyor mu?
  - c. Bunlar yurt içinde mi tüketiliyor yoksa ihraç mı ediliyor? Lütfen açıklayınız.

9. Türkiye'deki üretim tesislerinin veya işleme tesislerinin bir listesi var mı? Buna nasıl erişebiliriz? [EĞER KATILIMCI ÜRETİM NOTUNDA BELİRTİLEN ÜRETİM VE İŞLEME KAYNAKLARINI LİSTELEMİYORSA- KATILIMCININ BU VERİ KAYNAKLARI HAKKINDAKİ GÖRÜŞÜNÜ SORUN]
- Katılımcının erişim sağlamak için kiminle iletişime geçeceği bilgisini paylaşmaya istekli olup olmadığını araştırın.
  - (İŞLEYİCİ) Tedarik zincirinizin bir parçası olan üretim tesislerinin bir listesi var mı? Bana bu listenin nasıl güncellendiği / korunduğu hakkında daha fazla bilgi verin.
  - (ARACI/TÜCCAR) Satış yaptığınız üretim tesislerinin veya işleme tesislerinin bir listesi var mı? Bu listenin nasıl güncellendiği / korunduğu hakkında daha fazla bilgi verin.

### **İzleme ve Durum Tespiti:**

10. Belirli bir tarlada hasat edilen tütün yurt içi tedarik zinciri **boyunca** nasıl izlenebilir?
- İşletmenizin/şirketinizin yurt içi tedarik zincirindeki alıcı ve satıcıları nasıl takip ettiğine dair anekdot niteliğinde bir örnek üzerinden bize yol gösterebilir misiniz?
  - Tedarik zincirinde izlemenin artık mümkün olmayacağını öngördüğünüz bir nokta var mı? (İzlenebilirliğin hangi paydaşta sona erdiğine dair ayrıntılar için detayları öğrenin, örneğin: aracı alıcı, ihracatçı, vb.)
    - (SPESİFİK SORU) Farklı yerlerden gelen tütünlerin karışımı ne zaman ve nasıl gerçekleşiyor?
11. Tütün endüstrisi ve tedarik zincirindeki çalışma standartları söz konusu olduğunda hükümet tarafından ne tür bir denetim/izleme yürütülüyor? Bu durum şirketinizi nasıl etkiliyor?
- GİRİŞİMLERİN NE OLDUĞU VE BUNLARI KİMİN DESTEKLEDİĞİ (ÖRNEĞİN HÜKÜMET, ULUSLARARASI ŞİRKETLER, YEREL ŞİRKETLER) HAKKINDA AYRINTILAR İÇİN ARAŞTIRMA YAPIN)
  - Özellikle tedarik zinciri izlenebilirlik girişimleri hakkında ne düşünüyorsunuz? Lütfen kendi şirketiniz de dahil olmak üzere ilgili paydaşları açıklayın.
  - Tedarik zincirindeki şirketler için mevcut olan farklı sertifikalar nelerdir ve bunlar ne kadar yaygındır?
    - Bu sertifikalar nasıl izleniyor / onaylanıyor ve şirketiniz bunlardan herhangi birinin bir parçası mı? Eğer öyleyse, lütfen nasıl onay aldığınızı ve uyumluluğunun nasıl izlendiğini açıklayınız.
    - Bu sertifikaların etkili olduğuna inanıyor musunuz? Mevcut sertifikasyon programlarında yapılması gerektiğini düşündüğünüz iyileştirmeler var mı?
12. Şirketiniz, kaynak sağladığınız (saha tipi) iş koşullarını izlemek için hangi durum tespiti girişimlerine katılıyor?
- (ÖNCEKİ SORUDA CEVAP VERİLMEDİYSE) Şirketiniz şu anda hangi tedarik zinciri veya sektör sertifikalarına sahip? Sertifika(lar)ın alınmasıyla ilgili süreci ve uyumluluğun nasıl izlendiğini açıklayabilir misiniz?
    - Yakın gelecekte herhangi bir ek sertifika almak için aktif olarak çalışıyor musunuz? Lütfen bu konuda daha fazla bilgi verir misiniz?

### **Alıcılar (aracılar, tüccarlar ve işleyiciler) için Tedarik Soruları**

13. Tütününüzü nereden ve kimden temin ediyorsunuz?
- SORU (coğrafi bölge, şantiye isimleri, şirket isimleri vb.) ÖZELLİKLE EGE BÖLGESİ/ADİYAMAN İÇİN SORUN. BURADA VE BU GÖRÜŞMENİN TAMAMINDA, KATILIMCININ BÖLGESEL UZMANLIĞINA/BİLGİSİNE/COĞRAFI ÇALIŞMA ALANINA BAĞLI OLARAK EGE BÖLGESİ VEYA ADİYAMAN'I KULLANIN

- b. Lütfen tedarik sürecinizi açıklayınız (satın alma yöntemi, nakliye, sözleşme türü, zaman dilimi, ödemeler, vb.)
  - c. Her kaynaktan aldığınız tütünü ayrı mı tutuyorsunuz ve hangi noktada birden fazla kaynaktan gelen tütünü birleştiriyorsunuz? Lütfen açıklayınız. Tütünü ne kadar süreyle depoluyorsunuz? Tütünü depolayabileceğiniz maksimum süre nedir? Neden?
14. Tedarikçilerinizden ne sıklıkla tütün temin ediyorsunuz?
- a. Yılın farklı zamanlarında farklı bölgelerden mi tedarik ediyorsunuz?
  - b. Yıl içinde bu durumun değiştiği zamanlar var mı? Lütfen açıklayınız.
  - c. Bir kaynaktan ne kadar satın alacağınızı nasıl belirliyorsunuz?
  - d. Fiyat nasıl belirleniyor? Nakliyeden kim sorumlu?
  - e. Kalite nasıl test ediliyor veya doğrulanıyor? Kalite konusunda bir anlaşmazlık olursa ne olur?
15. Oryantal tütün yaprağı, sigara, puro, pipo tütünü vb. gibi alt ürünlerin yurtiçi ve/veya yurtdışındaki başlıca alıcıları kimlerdir?
- a. DETAYLI SORUN (bölgeler, şirketler, ülkeler, belirli sektörler)

### **İhracat Sonrası Sorular**

16. Türkiye'den yapılan oryantal tütün ihracatının küresel tütün ticaretindeki rolünü nasıl tanımlarsınız?
- a. Bazı uluslararası pazarlar hangileridir?
    - i. Bu pazarlarda son zamanlarda herhangi bir değişiklik (ortaya çıkan/azalan) var mı? (ÜLKELER VE/VEYA ŞİRKETLER İÇİN DETAYLI SORUN. KATILIMCI BİLİNEN İHRACAT HEDEF PAZARLARINA ATIFTA BULUNMAZSA, BELİRLİ ULUSAL PAZARLAR HAKKINDA BİLGİ İSTEYİN)
17. ABD, AB, Mısır ve diğer uluslararası pazarlardaki hangi şirketler Türkiye'den oryantal tütün ithal ediyor? Lütfen açıklayınız.
- a. Bu ticarete yer alan başlıca ihracatçılar ve ithalatçılar kimlerdir? Türkiye tütünü genellikle ithalatçı tarafından mı tüketiliyor yoksa birleştirilip yeniden satılıyor/ihraç mı ediliyor?
  - b. Türkiye oryantal tütünü yurtdışına ne şekilde ihraç edilmektedir? Tütünün neden bu şekilde ihraç edildiğini açıklayabilir misiniz?
  - c. Türkiye'den gelen oryantal tütünün yüzde kaç Avrupa'da tütün mamulleri üretiminde kullanılmaktadır (örneğin sigara, puro vb.). Kesin yüzde bilinmiyorsa, lütfen nedenini açıklayınız.
  - d. ABD veya AB'deki ithalatçı şirketin Türkiye'deki ihracatçı ile resmi olarak bağlantılı olduğu durumlardan haberdar mısınız? Örneğin, Türkiye'de ve ABD veya AB'de faaliyet gösteren ulusötesi tütün şirketleri ülke içindeki iştiraklerini nasıl yapılandırıyor ve bir kuruluştan diğerine tütün alışverişi nasıl gerçekleşiyor? (ŞÖZLEŞMELER, MÜLKİYET, AYNI BÜYÜK ŞİRKETİN PARÇASI VB. İÇİN DETAYLI SORUN)
  - e. Türkiye'de iştirakleri olan çok uluslu şirketler iştiraklerine ödeyecekleri fiyatları nasıl belirliyor ve riskten nasıl korunuyorlar? (BAĞLI ORTAKLIKLARIN KONSOLİDE MI YOKSA KONSOLİDE OLMAYAN MI OLDUĞU, ORTAK FİNANSAL TÜREVLER, STOKLAR, ŞİRKETLER ARASI TİCARET, YENİDEN İHRACAT)
18. Bu büyük ithalatçı ülkelerden bazıları yurt içinde de tütün üretiyor mu?
- a. Yurtiçi üretimdeki değişiklikler tütün ithalatını nasıl etkiledi/değiştirdi? Tütün ithalatı hangi aşamada yurt içinde üretilen tütünle karışmaktadır?
  - b. Türkiye'den ihraç edilen tütünün dış pazarlardaki kullanımı, yurt içinde üretilen tütünün Türkiye'deki kullanımından farklı mıdır? Türkiye ithal tütünü yurt içinde nasıl kullanıyor?

## **İşgücü Soruları**

19. Tütün endüstrisindeki çalışma koşulları hakkında genel izleniminiz nedir?
  - a. Farkında olduğunuz başlıca sorunlar nelerdir? (BELİRTİLMEMİŞSE ÇOCUK/ZORLA ÇALIŞTIRMAYI SORUN)
20. Tütün endüstrisinde, özellikle de yetiştiricilik düzeyinde çalışma koşulları hakkında bize neler söyleyebilirsiniz?
  - a. Çalışma koşulları söz konusu olduğunda sektördeki başlıca endişeler nelerdir?
  - b. İşyerinizde çalışma standartları nasıl ve kim tarafından uygulanıyor?
21. Tütün tedarik zincirinin hangi aşamalarında çocuk işçiliğine yönelik riskler en yaygındır?
  - a. Her aşamadaki risk faktörleri nelerdir?

## **Sonuç:**

22. Tütün tedarik zinciri veya sektördeki çocuk işçiliği hakkında bilgi sahibi olan ve görüşme yapabileceğimiz herhangi bir kuruluş veya kişi önerebilir misiniz?
  - a. (KATILIMCI TÜRÜNE GÖRE UYGULANABİLİRSE: KİŞİNİN 9. SORUDA BAHSEDİLEN LİSTELER GIBI PAYLAŞABİLECEĞİ EK RAPORLARI VEYA VERİLERİ OLUP OLMADIĞINI SORUN)
23. Ekleme istediğiniz başka bir şey var mı?

## ADULT FARMER IN-DEPTH INTERVIEW CONSENT FORM

Hello my name is \_\_\_\_\_.

Before we begin the interview, I would like to read you some information so that you understand what's involved with the study. This study is conducted by XXXX and ICF, a private research and consulting company hired by the United States Government. This interview is part of a study which seeks to better understand the labor experiences among tobacco farmers and their families. The interview will take approximately 45 minutes to 1 hour.

Everything you say is confidential and your name will not be used in any report. Data from this study may be shared with other researchers or made available in public databases for the purposes of advancing research on these topics. Prior to doing so, all personally identifying information is removed.

Participation in this study is voluntary, and if you do not participate there will be no consequences. The risk of doing this interview is that some of our questions are personal and might bring up painful memories that make you feel uncomfortable. If you feel uncomfortable answering any of the questions, it is okay for you to skip those questions. If the interview becomes too tiring or upsetting, we can take a break, reschedule, or stop the interview.

There are no direct benefits from participating in this study, but many people find it enjoyable. Should you choose to participate in this study, your contributions will help to shine a light on the situation of labor conditions for tobacco farmers and their families and will also help us to better understand the tobacco supply chain. Your answers could help inform future programming to help other farmers.

I will answer any questions that you have about the study before we begin. Do you have any questions about the study? If you have any questions in the future, or if you later change your mind and do not want us to include the information you provided in our study, you may contact the Survey Manager, XXXXXX at XXXXXX and XXXXXX.

[IF YES, ANSWER BEFORE CONTINUING]

Do you agree to participate in this interview?

1. YES

2. NO --> END INTERVIEW

I would like to ask your permission to record this interview. The audio recordings will not be shared with anyone outside the research team. The recordings will be kept safely in a locked facility until they are transcribed word for word, then they will be destroyed. The transcribed notes will not contain any

names or information that will identify you. May I record the interview to facilitate my recollection? (If yes, switch on the recorder).

1. YES Turn on recorder

2. NO Do not turn on recorder

## Yetişkinler ve 18 Yaş Altı Bireyler İçin Çalışma Koşullarına İlişkin Anket Katılım Onamı

Merhaba, benim adım \_\_\_\_\_.

Ankete başlamadan önce, çalışmanın neyle ilgili olduğunu anlamanızı sağlamak amacıyla size bazı bilgiler okumak istiyorum. Bu çalışma, ABD Hükûmeti tarafından görevlendirilen özel bir araştırma ve danışmanlık şirketi olan ICF ve XXXX tarafından yürütülmektedir. Bu anket, tütün çiftçileri ve ailelerinin çalışma deneyimlerini daha iyi anlamayı amaçlayan bir çalışmanın parçasıdır.

Söylediğiniz her şey gizli tutulacaktır ve adınız hiçbir raporda kullanılmayacaktır. Bu çalışmadan elde edilen veriler, bu konularda araştırmaları ilerletmek amacıyla başka araştırmacılarla paylaşılabilir veya kamuya açık veri tabanlarında yer alabilir. Ancak bu tür bir paylaşım yapılmadan önce kimliğinizi ortaya çıkaracak tüm bilgiler kaldırılacaktır.

Bu çalışmaya katılım tamamen gönüllüdür. Katılmamayı tercih ederseniz, hiçbir olumsuz sonuçla karşılaşmazsınız. Ancak bazı sorular kişisel olabilir ve rahatsız edici anıları hatırlatabilir. Bu tür sorular sizi rahatsız ederse, o soruları atlayabilirsiniz. Eğer anket yorucu ya da üzücü hale gelirse, ara verebiliriz, yeniden planlayabiliriz veya tamamen durdurabiliriz.

Bu çalışmaya katılmanız size doğrudan bir fayda sağlamayabilir, ancak birçok kişi bu tür çalışmalara katılmaktan memnuniyet duyduğunu belirtmiştir. Katılmayı kabul ederseniz, katkılarınız tütün çiftçileri ve ailelerinin çalışma koşullarını ortaya koymamıza ve tütün tedarik zincirini daha iyi anlamamıza yardımcı olacaktır.

Görüşmeye başlamadan önce çalışmayla ilgili tüm sorularınızı yanıtlayacağım. Herhangi bir sorunuz var mı? İleride fikrinizi değiştirir ve paylaştığınız bilgilerin çalışmamızda kullanılmasını istemezseniz, proje koordinatörü XXXXXXXX ile XXXXXXXX ve XXXXXXXX e-posta adresi üzerinden iletişime geçebilirsiniz.

Bu ankete katılmayı kabul ediyor musunuz?

1. Evet
2. Hayır → GÖRÜŞMEYİ SONLANDIR

## ADULT FARMER IN-DEPTH INTERVIEW GUIDE: ADIYAMAN PROVINCE

Interviewer:

Date:

Location of interview (District, Province):

Family Type Transient/stationary:

Interview Code Number:

Sex of Respondent:

Age of Respondent:

Site Type / Employer:

Time Interview Started:

Time Interview Ended:

### Interviewer instructions

- Instructions are given throughout this guide in brackets in uppercase text. Do not read upper case text in brackets aloud to respondents.
- Foster a dynamic conducive to gathering good data. The interview should have the relaxed feel of a conversation. Set the tone by using a slow pace in your speech.
- Ask one question at a time. Give the respondent ample time to reflect and fully respond before moving to the next. Try not to interrupt, and do not answer on their behalf.
- If the respondent agrees to be recorded, give them your full attention. Make note of any follow-up questions you want to remember to ask but otherwise focus on the respondent rather than your paper.
- Probe for more depth, particularly when responses are brief. Use phrases such as, “Tell me more about that” and “Can you give me an example?” Aim to get specific instances, in considerable detail, whenever possible. For each item, ask the general question first, and then probe the sub-items that have not been addressed spontaneously.
- You do not have to ask each question verbatim but at least broach all the topics covered that are relevant to the worker by the guide. If a respondent makes clear they have no knowledge of that topic, move on to the next. Adapt the flow and questions to make them relevant to the respondent.

**[AFTER GAINING CONSENT, INCLUDING TO RECORD, START THE RECORDING AND THEN STATE THE INTERVIEW CODE NUMBER.]**

### Introduction Questions

1. How many people live in your household?
2. How many years have you been involved in tobacco cultivation in Adiyaman?

3. Do you grow any crops other than tobacco?
  4. Do you or any of your family members engage in non-agricultural work?
- 

### **Tobacco Cultivation Practices**

5. What type(s) of tobacco do you grow?
  6. How large is the area where you cultivate tobacco (in decares/hectares)?
  7. What is the land ownership status? (e.g., owned, rented, shared, etc.)
  8. Can you describe the tobacco cultivation process from seed to harvest? (e.g., seedling preparation, planting, maintenance, harvesting, drying, etc.)
  9. Who is involved in this process? (e.g., family members, hired labor, relatives, neighbors, etc.)
  10. What changes have you observed in tobacco cultivation in your area in recent years? (e.g., climate, market, government support, buyers, input costs, legal regulations, etc.)
- 

### **Supply Chain and Market**

11. Who do you sell your tobacco leaves to? (e.g., intermediary, trader, company, cooperative, etc.)
  12. How does the sales process work? Do you sign a contract in advance?
  13. Who determines the price of tobacco leaves? Are you satisfied with the prices?
  14. What kind of expectations do buyers have from you? (e.g., quality, quantity, drying method, etc.)
- 

### **Labor, Family, and Children**

15. Which family members are involved in tobacco cultivation? Are your children (under 18) involved as well?
16. [ASK IF RESPONDENT NOTES CHILDREN ARE INVOLVED IN TOBACCO CULTIVATION IN Q15]. In what tasks do children help/work? How much time do these tasks take?

[FOR QUESTIONS 17-19 ASK ABOUT TOBACCO CULTIVATION IN ADIYAMAN PROVINCE IN GENERAL, NOT THE RESPONDENT'S FAMILY SPECIFICALLY. IF THE RESPONDENT HAS CHILDREN ENGAGED IN TOBACCO CULTIVATION, ASK RESPONDENT IF HIS/HER FAMILY'S EXPERIENCE IS THE SAME OR DIFFERENT.

17. In your opinion, what are the main reasons children work/help in tobacco cultivation?
  18. Does children's involvement in tobacco cultivation affect their school attendance or performance?
  19. Have you noticed any changes in children's participation in tobacco cultivation in recent years?
-

## Social and Economic Conditions

20. Where do you and your family live when growing and harvesting tobacco?
  - a. [IF RESPONDENT LIVES SOMEWHERE OTHER THAN THEIR PERMANENT HOME SUCH AS A TEMPORARY STRUCTURE NEAR THE FIELDS, ASK] Which months do you live there?
  - b. What are the living conditions? [PROBE: STRUCTURE MATERIALS, NUMBER OF ROOMS, NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIVING THERE, ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY, POTABLE WATER, AND TOILET FACILITIES]
21. What role does the income from tobacco cultivation play in supporting your household? To what extent does it cover your family's living expenses?
22. Once your own tobacco cultivation is completed, do you or your children work on other farms (in tobacco or other crops)?
23. What are the biggest challenges you face as a tobacco grower? (e.g., climate conditions, rising costs, labor shortages, market access, etc.)
24. [ASK IF RESPONDENT IS AN AGRICULTURAL DAY LABORER (I.E. WORKING IN TOBACCO SEEDING, TRANSPLANTING, CULTIVATION, OR HARVESTING FOR SOMEONE ELSE USUALLY THROUGH A LABOR INTERMEDIARY)] What other crops do you farm? [IF NO RESPONSE SPECIFICALLY ASK: COTTON, PISTACHIOS, OLIVES, ETC]
  - a. Do your children help you farm any of these crops as well? If so, which ones?
  - b. [IF YES] Out of all these crops, which do you have the most health or safety concerns for your child(ren)? Why?

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## Reflections and Suggestions

25. How is your relationship with companies buying leaf tobacco, cooperatives, agricultural chambers, or public institutions? What are your expectations from them?
26. Does your employer or the leaf buying company tell you that your children should not be farming tobacco?
  - a. How is this communicated? [PROBE FOR TYPES OF COMMUNICATIONS, WHO TELLS THEM, HOW? IS IT INCLUDED IN THEIR CONTRACT]
  - b. [IF RESPONDENT INDICATES THAT THEIR CHILDREN ARE WORKING IN TOBACCO PRODUCTION] Despite these warnings, do you think the leaf buying companies are aware that children continue to farm tobacco?
  - c. Do tobacco companies ever monitor farms in your area to make sure this doesn't happen? If so, is it effective at finding and preventing children from working? Why/why not?
27. What are your thoughts on current regulations affecting tobacco cultivation and tobacco products in Adiyaman? What kind of improvements do you think are needed?

28. In your view, what should be done to strengthen tobacco growers and ensure fairer working conditions?
29. What kinds of support or solutions would you suggest to prevent child labor in tobacco cultivation?

Görüşmeci:

Tarih:

Görüşme Yeri (ilçe, il):

Aile Tipi (Göçer/Yerleşik):

Görüşme Kodu:

Katılımcının Cinsiyeti:

Katılımcının Yaşı:

Alan Türü / İşveren:

Görüşme Başlangıç Saati:

Görüşme Bitiş Saati:

### **Görüşmeciye Yönelik Talimatlar**

- Bu rehberde köşeli parantez içinde büyük harflerle verilen bölümler sadece görüşmeci içindir. Bu kısımları katılımcıya okumayınız.
- Görüşme için uygun bir ortam oluşturun. Görüşme, doğal bir sohbet havasında geçmeli. Konuşma tonunuzu yavaş ve sakin tutun.
- Her seferinde yalnızca bir soru sorun. Katılımcıya düşünmesi ve yanıtlanması için yeterli zaman tanıyın. Sözü kesmeyin ve onun yerine cevaplamayın.
- Katılımcı ses kaydına izin verirse, tüm dikkatinizi ona verin. Takip sorularını not alın ama odak noktanız katılımcı olsun.
- Yanıtlar kısa olduğunda daha derine inin. 'Bu konuda biraz daha anlatır mısınız?' ya da 'Bana bir örnek verebilir misiniz?' gibi ifadeler kullanın.
- Her soruyu kelimesi kelimesine sormak zorunda değilsiniz; ancak rehberdeki tüm ilgili konulara değinmelisiniz.
- [KATILIM VE SES KAYDI İZİNİ ALINDIKTAN SONRA, KAYDI BAŞLATIN VE GÖRÜŞME KOD NUMARASINI BELİRTİN.]

### **Giriş Soruları**

1. Hanenizde kaç kişi yaşıyor?
2. Kaç yıldır Adıyaman'da tütün yetiştiriciliği uğraşıyorsunuz?
3. Tütün dışında başka ürünler de yetiştiriyor musunuz?
4. Siz ya da aile üyeleriniz tarım dışı işlerde çalışıyor musunuz?

### **Tütün Yetiştiriciliği Pratikleri**

5. Ne tür tütün yetiştiriyorsunuz?
6. Tütün ektiğiniz arazinin büyüklüğü ne kadar (dekar/hektar)?

7. Araziniz mülkiyet durumu nedir? (Örneğin, kendisine ait, kiralık, ortaklı vb.)
8. Tohumdan hasada kadar tütün yetiştiriciliği sürecini anlatır mısınız?
9. Bu sürece kimler dahil oluyor? (Aile bireyleri, ücretli işçiler, akrabalar, komşular vb.)
10. Son yıllarda tütün yetiştiriciliğinde ne gibi değişiklikler gözlemlediniz? (İklim, piyasa, devlet desteği, alıcılar, girdi maliyetleri, yasal düzenlemeler vb.)

### **Tedarik Zinciri ve Pazar**

11. Tütün yapraklarını kime satıyorsunuz? (Örneğin, aracı, tüccar, şirket, kooperatif vb.)
12. Satış süreci nasıl işliyor? Önceden sözleşme imzalıyor musunuz?
13. Tütün yaprağının fiyatını kim belirliyor? Fiyatlardan memnun musunuz?
14. Alıcıların sizden beklentileri neler? (Kalite, miktar, kurutma yöntemi vb.)

### **İşçilik, Aile ve Çocuklar**

15. Aile bireylerinden kimler tütün yetiştiriciliğinde çalışıyor? 18 yaş altı çocuklarınız da dahil mi?
16. Eğer çocuklar çalışıyorsa: Hangi işleri yapıyorlar? Ne kadar zaman harcıyorlar?

[17-19. SORULAR İÇİN, ADIYAMAN İLİNDEKİ TÜTÜN YETİŞTİRİCİLİĞİ HAKKINDA GENEL BİLGİLER İSTEYİN, YANITLAYANIN AİLESİ HAKKINDA ÖZEL BİLGİLER İSTEMEYİN. YANITLAYANIN TÜTÜN YETİŞTİRİCİLİĞİ İLE UĞRAŞAN ÇOCUKLARI VARSA, AİLESİNİN DENEYİMİNİN AYNI MI YOKSA FARKLI MI OLDUĞUNU SORUN.]

17. Sizce Adıyaman genelinde çocukların tütün işçiliğine katılmasının başlıca nedenleri nelerdir?
18. Çocukların tütün yetiştiriciliğinde çalışması okul devamlılıklarını ya da başarılarını etkiliyor mu?
19. Son yıllarda çocuk işçiliğinde bir değişim gözlemlediniz mi?

### **Sosyal ve Ekonomik Koşullar**

20. Tütün yetiştirirken ve hasat yaparken siz ve aileniz nerede yaşıyorsunuz?
  - a. [YANITLAYAN KİŞİ KALICI EVİ DIŞINDA, ÖRNEĞİN TARLA YAKININDA GEÇİCİ BİR YERDE Yaşıyorsa, ŞUNU SORUN] Orada hangi aylarda yaşıyorsunuz?
  - b. Yaşam koşulları nasıldır? [SORU: YAPININ MALZEMESİ, ODA SAYISI, ORADA YAŞAYAN KİŞİ SAYISI, ELEKTRİK, İÇME SUYU VE TUVALET İMKANLARI]
21. Tütün geliriniz hane geçiminizde ne kadar rol oynuyor? Giderlerinizi ne ölçüde karşılıyor?
22. Kendi tütününüzü hasat ettikten sonra siz ya da çocuklarınız başkaları için çalışıyor musunuz?
23. Tütün yetiştiricisi olarak karşılaştığınız en büyük zorluklar nelerdir?
24. [YANITLAYAN KİŞİNİN TARIMDA GÜNLÜK İŞÇİ OLUP OLMADIĞINI SORUN (ÖRNEĞİN, GENELLİKLE İŞÇİ ARACILIĞIYLA BAŞKASI İÇİN TÜTÜN EKİMİ, FIDAN DİKİMİ, YETİŞTİRME VEYA HASAT İŞLERİNDE ÇALIŞAN)] Başka hangi ürünleri yetiştiriyorsunuz? [YANIT VERMEZSE, AŞAĞIDAKİLERİ SORUN: PAMUK, FISTIK, ZEYTİN VB.
  - a. Çocuklarınız bu ürünlerde size yardım ediyor mu? Hangi ürünlerde?
  - b. Bu ürünlerden hangisinde çocuklarınız için sağlık veya güvenlik açısından daha fazla risk var? Neden?

### **Görüşler ve Öneriler**

25. Yaprak tütünü alan firmalar, kooperatifler, ziraat odaları veya kamu kurumlarıyla ilişkiniz nasıl? Onlardan beklentileriniz nedir?

26. İşvereniniz veya yaprak alım şirketi size çocuklarınızın tütün üretiminde çalışmaması gerektiğini söylüyor mu?
  - a. Bu uyarı size nasıl iletiliyor? (İletişim şekli, kim söylüyor, sözleşmede yer alıyor mu?)
  - b. Çocuklarınız çalışıyor olmasına rağmen, şirketlerin bunu bildiğini düşünüyor musunuz?
  - c. Şirketler çocukların çalışmasını önlemek için sahada denetim yapıyor mu? Bu denetimler etkili mi? Neden?
27. Adıyaman'da tütün üretimi ve ürünleriyle ilgili mevcut düzenlemeler hakkında ne düşünüyorsunuz? Sizce ne gibi iyileştirmeler yapılmalı?
28. Tütün yetiştiricilerini güçlendirmek ve daha adil çalışma koşulları sağlamak için neler yapılmalı?
29. Tütün yetiştiriciliğinde çocuk işçiliğini önlemek için ne tür destekler veya çözümler önerirsiniz?

## ADULT FARMER IN-DEPTH INTERVIEW GUIDE: AEGEAN REGION

Interviewer:

Date:

Location of interview (District, Province):

Family Type Transient/stationary:

Interview Code Number:

Sex of Respondent:

Age of Respondent:

Site Type / Employer:

Time Interview Started:

Time Interview Ended:

Interviewer instructions:

Foster a dynamic conducive to gathering good data. The interview should have the relaxed feel of a conversation. Set the tone by using a slow pace in your speech.

Ask one question at a time. Give the respondent ample time to reflect and fully respond before moving to the next. Try not to interrupt, and do not answer on their behalf.

If the respondent agrees to be recorded, give them your full attention. Make note of any follow-up questions you want to remember to ask, but otherwise focus on the respondent rather than your paper.

Probe for more depth, particularly when responses are brief. Use phrases such as, “Tell me more about that” and “Can you give me an example?” Aim to get specific instances, in considerable detail, whenever possible. For each item, ask the general question first, and then probe the sub-items that have not been addressed spontaneously.

You do not have to ask each question verbatim, but at least broach all the topics covered that are relevant to the worker by the guide. If a respondent makes clear they have no knowledge of that topic, move on to the next. Adapt the flow and questions to make them relevant to the respondent.

[AFTER GAINING CONSENT, INCLUDING TO RECORD, START THE RECORDING AND THEN STATE THE INTERVIEW CODE NUMBER.]

1. What time of the day does your child work? [PROMPT FOR A SPECIFIC START AND END TIME E.G. 5PM-10PM]
  - a. Is this the same each week?
2. At what age did your children start farming tobacco?

3. Who decided that your child would work?
  - a. What led to this decision?
4. Is your child typically paid for work? [SPECIFY THE TIMEFRAME OF PAYMENT SUCH AS PER DAY/WEEK/WHOLE HARVEST/ETC.]
  - a. Are they paid directly, if not how are they paid? [PROBE FOR GIFTS AND SPECIAL PRIVILEGES]
5. In addition to your own children, have you observed other children working in tobacco production?
  - a. If so, what tasks do they perform? Are they similar or different to your own children?
  - b. Do you notice any differences in activities based on the sex of the child?
6. Are there certain tasks that your children do that adult workers do not? Please explain.
  - a. What activities are more suited to children around primary school age? What activities are more suited to children around secondary school age?
7. Have your children experienced any challenges accessing schooling in your community (village, town, etc.)? If yes, please explain.
  - a. Do any challenges relate to your children's participation in tobacco farming? If yes, how does tobacco farming affect their schooling?
8. Do you consider any of the work your child has done farming tobacco to be dangerous? Please explain.
  - a. Have you seen your child(ren) being injured? If so, please explain
9. In your perspective, how does your child feel about their participation in tobacco farming? Please explain.
10. In your opinion, at what age should people start farming tobacco?
  - a. [IF PEOPLE BEGIN WORKING EARLIER THAN THE RESPONDENT THINKS THEY SHOULD] Why do you think people begin working sooner? Any other reason?
11. How do people in your community feel about children farming tobacco?
12. Does the leaf buying company you contract with tell you that your children should not be farming tobacco?
  - a. How is this communicated? [PROBE FOR TYPES OF COMMUNICATIONS, WHO TELLS THEM, HOW? IS IT INCLUDED IN THEIR CONTRACT]
  - b. [IF RESPONDENT INDICATES THAT THEIR CHILDREN ARE WORKING IN TOBACCO PRODUCTION] Despite these warnings, do you think the leaf buying companies are aware that children continue to farm tobacco?
13. Do tobacco companies ever monitor farms in your area to make sure this doesn't happen? If so, is it effective at finding and preventing children from working? Why/why not?
14. Is there anything else you'd like to add?

(INTERVIEWER: THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR THEIR PARTICIPATION AND END INTERVIEW)

Görüşmeci:

Tarih:

Görüşme Yeri (ilçe, il):

Aile Tipi (Göçer / Yerleşik):

Görüşme Kodu:

Katılımcının Cinsiyeti:

Katılımcının Yaşı:

Alan Türü / İşveren:

Görüşme Başlangıç Saati:

Görüşme Bitiş Saati:

Görüşmeciye Yönelik Talimatlar

- Verimli veri toplama ortamı yaratın. Görüşme, rahat bir sohbet havasında ilerlemeli. Konuşma tonunuzu yavaş ve sakin tutarak uygun bir ortam sağlayın.
- Her seferinde yalnızca bir soru sorun. Katılımcıya düşünmesi ve yanıtını tam olarak vermesi için zaman tanıyın. Sözü kesmeyin ve onun yerine cevaplamaya çalışmayın.
- Eğer katılımcı ses kaydına izin verirse, tüm dikkatinizi ona verin. Sormak istediğiniz takip sorularını not alın, ancak genel olarak dikkatinizi kâğıda değil, katılımcıya verin.
- Yanıtlar kısa olduğunda daha fazla bilgi almaya çalışın. “Bu konuda biraz daha bahseder misiniz?” ya da “Bana bir örnek verebilir misiniz?” gibi ifadeler kullanın.
- Her soruyu birebir aynı şekilde sormanız gerekmez, ancak rehberde yer alan ve katılımcı açısından ilgili olan tüm konulara mutlaka değinmelisiniz.

[KATILIM VE SES KAYDI İZİNİ ALINDIKTAN SONRA, KAYDI BAŞLATIN VE GÖRÜŞME KOD NUMARASINI BELİRTİN.]

1. Çocuğunuz günün hangi saatlerinde çalışıyor? [Belirli başlangıç ve bitiş saatlerini sorunuz, örn. 17:00–22:00 arası gibi]
  - a. Bu saatler her hafta aynı mı?
2. Çocuklarınız kaç yaşından beri tütün yetiştiriciliğinde çalışıyor?
3. Çocuğunuzun çalışmasına kim karar verdi?
  - a. Bu kararı almaya ne sebep oldu?
4. Çocuğunuz yaptığı iş karşılığında genellikle ücret alıyor mu? [Günlük, haftalık, hasat dönemi gibi zaman dilimini belirtin]
  - a. Ücreti doğrudan mı alıyor? Eğer değilse, nasıl alıyor? [Hediye, ayrıcalık vb. varsa belirtin]
5. Kendi çocuklarınız dışında tütün tarlalarında çalışan başka çocuklar görüyor musunuz?
  - a. Eğer görüyorsanız, bu çocuklar ne tür işler yapıyor? Sizin çocuklarınıza benzer mi, farklı mı?
  - b. Çocukların cinsiyetine bağlı olarak farklı işler yapıyorlar mı?
6. Çocuklarınızın yaptığı ve yetişkin işçilerin yapmadığı özel işler var mı? Lütfen açıklayınız.
  - a. İlkokul çağındaki çocuklara hangi aktiviteler daha uygundur? Ortaokul çağındaki çocuklara hangi aktiviteler daha uygundur?
7. Çocuklarınız, yaşadığınız çevrede (köy, kasaba vb.) okula gitme konusunda herhangi bir zorlukla karşılaştı mı? Evet ise, lütfen açıklayın.
  - a. Bu zorluklar, çocuklarınızın tütün yetiştiriciliğinde çalışmalarlarıyla ilgili mi? Tütün işçiliği eğitimlerini nasıl etkiliyor?

8. Çocuğunuzun tütün yetiştiriciliğinde yaptığı işleri tehlikeli buluyor musunuz? Lütfen açıklayınız.
  - a. Çocuğunuzun tütün yetiştiriciliği ile ilgili işleri yaparken yaralandığı bir durum oldu mu? Lütfen açıklayınız.
9. Sizce çocuğunuz tütün yetiştiriciliğinde çalışmaktan nasıl etkileniyor? Bu konuda ne hissediyor?
10. Size göre, bir kişi tütün yetiştiriciliğinde çalışmaya başlaması gereken uygun yaş nedir?
  - a. KİŞİLER, ANKET KATILIMCISININ DÜŞÜNDÜĞÜNDEN DAHA ERKEN ÇALIŞMAYA BAŞLIYORSA] Kişiler neden daha erken çalışmaya başlıyor sizce? Başka nedenler var mı?
11. Toplumunuzda çocukların tütün yetiştiriciliğinde çalışması hakkında genel düşünce nedir?
12. Sözleşme yaptığınız yaprak tütün alım şirketi, çocuklarınızın tarlada çalışmaması gerektiğini size söylüyor mu?
  - a. Bu uyarılar size nasıl iletiliyor? [İletişim türü, kimin söylediği, sözleşmeye dahil olup olmadığı gibi detayları sorunuz]
  - b. [Eğer çocukların tarlada çalıştığı belirtilmişse] Bu uyarılara rağmen, şirketler çocukların çalışmaya devam ettiğini biliyor olabilir mi?
13. Yaprak tütün alım şirketleri, bölgede çocuk işçiliğini denetlemek için tarla denetimleri yapıyor mu? Bu denetimler sizce etkili mi? Neden?
14. Eklemek istediğiniz başka bir şey var mı?

(GÖRÜŞMECİ: KATILIMI İÇİN KATILIMCIYA TEŞEKKÜR EDİN VE GÖRÜŞMEYİ SONLANDIRIN)

## CHILD FARMER IN-DEPTH INTERVIEW: PARENT/GUARDIAN CONSENT FORM AND OLDER CHILD FARMER ASSENT FORM

Thank you very much for answering these questions. If you are willing, we'd like to ask you more about the experiences of the focal child you have discussed. **Can you confirm whether you are the parent or guardian of the child that you have identified in the quantitative survey you just completed?**

**[IF YES PROCEED WITH CONSENT FORM]**

**[IF NO THANK THE INTERVIEWEE FOR THEIR TIME AND POLITELY END THE INTERVIEW]**

I would like to ask the child some questions about the activities he or she does. The child does not have to participate in this survey, and if he or she doesn't, there will be no problems. If the child participates, he or she can refuse to answer any question, and the child can stop at any time. The child's name will not be used in any reports. The interview will take about 25 minutes to complete.

To minimize the risks of anyone knowing about the details that will be discussed, we will ask that the child does not discuss the information we discuss with anyone else. We will also do our part to ensure that the child's identity remains confidential, and that the information shared with us will not be linked back to the child. Some questions we ask may create some discomfort or bring up unpleasant memories. We would also like to reiterate that the child's comfort is a priority for us throughout our study. So, as mentioned before, your child can end the interview at any time for any reason.

Please also note that in case our discussion with the child raises any concerns pertaining to their immediate well-being we may be required to pass this information and any necessary contact information to our NGO contacts so that they can help provide guidance to any assistance needed.

Should you consent for the child to participate in the study, their contributions will help to shine a light on conditions for children in the tobacco industry and will also help us to better understand the tobacco supply chain in order to understand how working conditions can be improved in the future.

I will answer any questions that you have about the study before we begin. Do you have any questions about the study? [IF YES ANSWER BEFORE CONTINUING] May I talk with the child?

**[IF YES CONTINUE TO CERTIFICATION OF CONSENT]**

**[IF NO THANK THE PARTICIPANT FOR THEIR TIME]**

### **Interviewer Certification of Consent:**

My signature affirms that I have read the verbal informed consent statement to the parent/guardian. I have answered any questions and the parent/guardian agreed to allow the child to be interviewed.

\_\_\_ Parent/guardian/other adult acquaintance **gave consent** for participation of the child

\_\_\_ Parent/guardian/other adult acquaintance **did not give consent** for participation of the child

Print Interviewer's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Interviewer's Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

I would like to ask your permission to record this interview. The audio recordings will not be shared with anyone. The recordings will be kept safely in a locked facility until they are transcribed word for word, then they will be destroyed. The transcribed notes will not contain any names or information that will identify the child. May I record the interview to facilitate my recollection?

\_\_\_ YES

\_\_\_ NO

### **[PROCEED TO CHILD ASSENT FORM BEFORE BEGINNING THE INTERVIEW]**

#### **Older Child Farmer Assent Form**

Hello, my name is \_\_\_\_\_ .

I am a researcher working for XXXX, here in Türkiye.

We are doing a study with ICF, an international research company, about youth who work or help on tobacco farms in Türkiye. I would like to ask you some questions about your education, work, and health.

This interview will take about twenty-five minutes. Your name will not be used in any report. However, if you tell me you are being harmed, I will have to tell someone in your community so they can try to help you.

You do not have to participate in this interview, and if you do not participate there is no problem. The risk of doing this interview is that some of our questions are personal and might bring up painful memories. If you feel uncomfortable answering any of the questions, it is okay for you to skip those questions. If the interview becomes too tiring or upsetting, we can take a break, reschedule, or stop the interview.

There are no direct benefits from participating in this study, but many people find it enjoyable. Should you choose to participate in this study, your contributions will help to shine a light on the situation of labor conditions for tobacco farmers and their families and will also help us to better understand the tobacco supply chain. Your answers could help inform future programming to help other workers.

I will answer any questions that you have about the study before we begin. Do you have any questions about the study? If you have any questions in the future, or if you later change your mind and do not want us to include the information you provided in our study, you may contact our Research Manager [insert name] at [insert phone and email contact information]

[IF YES, ANSWER BEFORE CONTINUING]

Do you agree to be interviewed?

1. YES

2. NO --> END INTERVIEW

(IF RESPONDENT AGREES) I would like to ask your permission to record this interview. The audio recordings will not be shared with anyone outside the research team. The recordings will be kept safely in a locked facility until they are transcribed word for word, then they will be destroyed. The transcribed notes will not contain any names or information that will identify you. May I record the interview to facilitate my recollection? (If yes, switch on the recorder).

1. YES    Turn on recorder

2. NO    Do not turn on recorder

## VELİ ONAYI

Bu soruları yanıtladığınız için çok teşekkür ederiz. Uygun görürseniz, az önce hakkında konuştuğunuz odak çocukla ilgili deneyimleriniz hakkında size birkaç soru daha sormak isteriz. Az önce tamamladığınız nicel ankette belirttiğiniz çocuğun ebeveyni veya yasal vasisi olduğunuzu teyit edebilir misiniz?

### [EĞER EVETSE ONAY FORMUYLA DEVAM EDİN]

### [EĞER HAYIRSA GÖRÜŞMEYE KATILDIĞI İÇİN GÖRÜŞÜLEN KİŞİYE TEŞEKKÜR EDİN VE NAZİKÇE GÖRÜŞMEYİ SONLANDIRIN]

Çocuğa yaptığı faaliyetlerle ilgili bazı sorular sormak istiyorum. Bu ankete katılması zorunlu değildir ve eğer katılmazsa hiçbir sorun yaşanmayacaktır. Katılırsa, çocuğun herhangi bir soruyu yanıtlamayı reddetme hakkı vardır ve görüşmeyi istediği zaman sonlandırabilir. Çocuğun ismi hiçbir raporda yer almayacaktır. Görüşme yaklaşık 25 dakika sürecektir.

Görüşme sırasında konuşulacak bilgilerin gizliliğini sağlamak ve riskleri en aza indirmek amacıyla, çocuğun bu konuşmayı başka biriyle paylaşmamasını isteyeceğiz. Biz de çocuğun kimliğinin gizli kalması ve paylaşılan bilgilerin çocuğa geri izlenemeyecek şekilde korunması için gereken her şeyi yapacağız. Bazı sorular, rahatsızlık yaratabilir veya hoş olmayan anıları çağırıştırabilir. Bu nedenle, çocuğun rahatlığı bu araştırma boyunca önceliğimizdir. Daha önce de belirtildiği gibi, çocuğunuz görüşmeyi istediği zaman ve herhangi bir nedenle sonlandırabilir.

Ayrıca belirtmek isteriz ki, çocuğunuzla yaptığımız görüşmede onun hemen refahıyla ilgili bir endişe tespit edilirse, bu bilgiyi ve gerekli iletişim bilgilerini, gerekli desteğin sağlanabilmesi için iş birliği yaptığımız sivil toplum kuruluşlarıyla paylaşmak durumunda kalabiliriz.

Eğer çocuğunuzun bu araştırmaya katılmasına onay verirsiniz, onun katkıları tütün sektöründe çalışan çocukların koşullarını ortaya koymamıza yardımcı olacak ve tütün tedarik zincirini daha iyi anlayarak gelecekte çalışma koşullarının nasıl iyileştirilebileceğine dair önemli bilgiler sağlayacaktır.

Görüşmeye başlamadan önce araştırma hakkında sorularınız varsa memnuniyetle yanıtlarım. Araştırmayla ilgili herhangi bir sorunuz var mı? [EĞER VARSA, DEVAM ETMEDEN ÖNCE SORULARI YANITLAYIN]  
Çocuğunuzla konuşabilir miyim?

### [EĞER EVETSE ONAY BELGESİNE GEÇİN]

### [EĞER HAYIRSA KATILIMI İÇİN TEŞEKKÜR EDİN]

#### Görüşmecici Onay Sertifikası:

İmzam, veli/vasiye sözlü bilgilendirilmiş onam metnini okuduğumu ve varsa sorularını yanıtladığımı, veli/vasinin çocuğun görüşmeye katılmasına izin verdiğini teyit eder.

\_\_\_ Veli/vasi/diğer yetişkin tanıdık, çocuğun katılımına onay verdi

\_\_\_ Veli/vasi/diğer yetişkin tanıdık, çocuğun katılımına onay vermedi

Görüşmecinin Adı (Yazıyla): \_\_\_\_\_

Görüşmecinin İmzası: \_\_\_\_\_ Tarih: \_\_\_\_\_

Bu görüşmeyi kaydetmek için izninizi rica ediyorum. Ses kayıtları kimseyle paylaşılmayacak, güvenli ve kilitli bir yerde saklanacak, birebir yazıya döküldükten sonra imha edilecektir. Yazıya dökülen notlarda çocuğun adı veya kimliğini ortaya çıkaracak hiçbir bilgi yer almayacaktır. Görüşmeyi hatırlamamı kolaylaştırmak için kaydetmeme izin verir misiniz?

\_\_\_ EVET

\_\_\_ HAYIR

## ÇOCUK ONAMI

Merhaba, benim adım \_\_\_\_\_ .

Ben XXXX adlı araştırma şirketinde çalışan bir araştırmacıyım ve şu anda Türkiye’de çalışıyorum. Türkiye’de tütün tarlalarında çalışan ya da ailelerine yardım eden çocuklarla ilgili bir çalışma yürütüyoruz. Bu çalışma, uluslararası bir araştırma şirketi olan ICF iş birliğiyle yapılıyor. Sana eğitimin, çalışmanın ve sağlığın hakkında bazı sorular sormak istiyorum.

Bu görüşme yaklaşık yirmi beş dakika sürecektir. Adın hiçbir raporda kullanılmayacak. Ancak, eğer sana zarar verildiğini söylersen, sana yardım edebilecek birine bunu bildirmem gerekebilir.

Bu görüşmeye katılmak zorunda değilsin. Katılmazsan hiçbir sorun olmaz. Bu görüşmede bazı sorularımız kişisel olabilir ve seni rahatsız edebilir ya da üzücü anıları hatırlamana neden olabilir. Böyle bir durumda soruyu yanıtlamayabilirsin. Görüşme sırasında yorulursan ya da üzülürsen, ara verebiliriz, görüşmeyi başka bir zamana erteleyebiliriz ya da tamamen sonlandırabiliriz.

Bu çalışmaya katılmanın doğrudan bir faydası olmayacak, ama pek çok kişi bu tür görüşmeleri faydalı ve keyifli buluyor. Katılmayı kabul edersen, verdiğin cevaplar tütün çiftçiliği yapan ailelerin çalışma koşullarını daha iyi anlamamıza ve tütün tedarik zinciriyle ilgili durumu aydınlatmamıza yardımcı olacak. Bu bilgiler, gelecekte diğer çalışanlara yardım edecek programların geliştirilmesine katkı sağlayabilir.

Görüşmeye başlamadan önce çalışmayla ilgili tüm sorularını yanıtlayacağım. Bu çalışmayla ilgili bir sorunuz var mı? İleride herhangi bir sorunuz olursa ya da fikrini değiştirip verdiğin bilgilerin çalışmada kullanılmasını istemezsen, Araştırma Sorumlumuz [isim girin] ile [telefon ve e-posta bilgilerini girin] üzerinden iletişime geçebilirsin.

[EĞER VARSA, SORULARI YANITLAYIN VE SONRA DEVAM EDİN]

Bu görüşmeye katılmayı kabul ediyor musun?

1. EVET

2. HAYIR--> GÖRÜŞMEYİ SONLANDIRIN

Bu görüşmeyi kaydetmek için izninizi rica ediyorum. Ses kayıtları, araştırma ekibi dışında kimseyle paylaşılmayacaktır. Kayıtlar, güvenli ve kilitli bir yerde saklanacak, kelimesi kelimesine yazıya döküldükten sonra imha edilecektir. Yazıya dökülen notlarda sizin kimliğinizi ortaya çıkaracak hiçbir bilgi yer almayacaktır. Görüşmeyi hatırlamamı kolaylaştırmak için kaydetmeme izin verir misiniz?

(Eğer evet derse, kaydı başlatın.)

1. EVET Kaydı başlatın

2. HAYIR Kaydı başlatmayın

## CHILD FARMER IN-DEPTH INTERVIEW GUIDE

Interviewer:

Date:

Location of interview (District, Province):

Family Type transient/stationary:

Interview Code Number:

Sex of Respondent:

Age of Respondent:

Time Interview Started:

Time Interview Ended:

Interviewer instructions:

Foster a dynamic conducive to gathering good data. The interview should have the relaxed feel of a conversation. Set the tone by using a slow pace in your speech.

Ask one question at a time. Give the respondent ample time to reflect and fully respond before moving to the next. Try not to interrupt, and do not answer on their behalf.

If the respondent agrees to be recorded, give them your full attention. Make note of any follow-up questions you want to remember to ask, but otherwise focus on the respondent rather than your paper.

Probe for more depth, particularly when responses are brief. Use phrases such as, “Tell me more about that” and “Can you give me an example?” Aim to get specific instances, in considerable detail, whenever possible.

You do not have to ask each question verbatim, but at least broach all the topics covered that are relevant to the worker by the guide. If a respondent makes clear they have no knowledge of that topic, move on to the next. Adapt the flow and questions to make them relevant to the respondent.

For each item, ask the general question first, and then probe the sub-items that have not been addressed spontaneously.

**[AFTER GAINING CONSENT AND ASSENT, INCLUDING TO RECORD, START THE RECORDING AND THEN STATE THE INTERVIEW CODE NUMBER.]**

- 1) Can you tell me a little about yourself?
  - a) How old you are?
  - b) Do you go to school? (NOTE FOR INTERVIEWER: YOU WILL COME BACK TO THIS TOPIC. THIS IS TO GET THE CONVERSATION STARTED)
  - c) What grade are you in?
- 2) What kind of work / help do you do to produce tobacco? [IF NO SPECIFIC RESPONSE, PROBE LIGHTLY ABOUT SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES E.G. FIELD PREPARATION, CARE FOR SEEDLINGS, TRANSPLANTING, PLANT MAINTENANCE (WEEDING, PESTICIDE AND FERTILIZER APPLICATION, IRRIGATION), HARVESTING, PROCESSING (DRYING CHOPPING HANGING, ETC)]
- 3) How often do you do these activities?
  - a) How old were you when you first started doing them?
- 4) Do you see any other children working / helping?
  - a) If so, how old are they?
  - b) What kind of work do they do?
- 5) What is the main reason you work / help?
- 6) Think about the last time you worked/helped with tobacco farming. I would like to hear about your whole day.
  - a) What time of day do you go to the tobacco fields? Whom do you go with? [PROBE IF HE/SHE PARTICIPATED IN NIGHT WORK IN CONNECTION WITH THIS QUESTION]
  - b) What do you do when you get there? And then? [INTERVIEWER: CONTINUE TO PROMPT UNTIL RESPONDENT RECOUNTS FULL DAY]
  - c) When did you go home? How did you know it was time to go home?
  - d) Was that a pretty normal day? If not, why?
- 7) For tobacco farming, what work activity do you like least or find most difficult? What makes it difficult?
- 8) What do you have to be careful about at work? Do you do anything to protect yourself? [PROBE ABOUT PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND COMMON HAZARDS IN WORK ENVIRONMENT]
  - a) Have you ever gotten hurt or sick because of your work? Tell me more about that. [IF CHILD SEEMS UNSURE OR PROVIDES VAGUE ANSWER, GENTLY ASK FOLLOW UP QUESTIONS LIKE:]
    - i) Did you ever fall while working?
    - ii) Have you ever cut yourself or gotten injured while using tools?
    - iii) Did you ever feel dizzy, nauseous, or get a headache while working?
    - iv) Were there times when you got very tired, or had trouble breathing because of heat or smoke?
    - v) Have you ever had a skin rash or felt sick after handling tobacco leaves?
  - b) Have you ever seen anyone else at your worksite get hurt or sick? Tell me what happened. Does this happen a lot?
- 9) Are your parents usually working with you? If not, who is working with you and tells you what to do? [ESTABLISH WHETHER PEOPLE REFERENCED ARE FAMILY MEMBERS]
- 10) Does this person / do these people ever do anything to make you work harder or faster? Tell me more about that.
- 11) What happens if you make a mistake? Do you get in trouble? Can you give me an example?

- 12) Does your family give you money or an allowance for helping out? [IF CHILD RESPONDS YES, ASK]
- a) How much do you earn? [CLARIFY THE TIMEFRAME OF PAYMENT SUCH AS PER DAY/WEEK/WHOLE HARVEST/ETC. OR IF BY QUANTITY E.G. PER KILO]
    - i) What do you like to buy with the money you earn?
  - b) [IF CHILD RESPONDS NO, ASK] Does your family give you anything in return for your help, like money, gifts, or extra privileges?
- 13) I'd like to hear more about your life outside of (site type).
- a) IF CHILD GO TO SCHOOL: Do you like school? Does your work make it hard to go to school or do schoolwork? Please explain.
  - b) IF DOES NOT GO TO SCHOOL: You mentioned you don't go to school. Tell me more about that.

**[ASK ONE OR BOTH OF THESE QUESTIONS TO END THE INTERVIEW ON A POSITIVE NOTE]**

- 14) What do you like to do for fun? Tell me more about that.
- 15) What kind of job would you like to have in the future?

Görüşmeci:

Tarih:

Görüşme yeri (ilçe, il):

Aile tipi (geçici/sabit):

Görüşme No:

Görüşmecinin cinsiyeti:

Görüşmecinin yaşı:

Görüşmenin başlangıç saati:

Görüşmenin bitiş saati:

### **Görüşmeci talimatları:**

- İyi verilerin toplanmasına elverişli dinamik bir ortam yaratın. Görüşme, rahat bir sohbet havasında geçmelidir. Konuşmanızı yavaş bir tempoda yaparak görüşmenin havasını belirleyin.
- Her seferinde tek bir soru sorun. Bir sonraki soruya geçmeden önce yanıtlayana düşünmesi ve tam olarak yanıt vermesi için yeterli zaman tanıyın. Konuşmasını kesmeyin ve onun adına yanıt vermeyin.
- Yanıtlayan kişi kayıt yapılmasına izin verirse, tüm dikkatinizi ona verin. Hatırlamak istediğiniz takip soruları varsa not alın, ancak bunun dışında kağıdınıza değil yanıtlayana odaklanın.
- Özellikle yanıtlar kısa olduğunda daha derinlemesine araştırın. “Bununla ilgili daha fazla bilgi verir misiniz?” ve “Bir örnek verebilir misiniz?” gibi ifadeler kullanın. Mümkün olduğunca ayrıntılı ve somut örnekler almaya çalışın.
- Her soruyu aynen sormak zorunda değilsiniz, ancak en azından kılavuzda işçi ile ilgili olan tüm konuları ele alın. Bir yanıtlayıcı o konu hakkında hiçbir bilgisi olmadığını açıkça belirtirse, bir sonraki soruya geçin. Akışı ve soruları yanıtlayıcı ile alakalı olacak şekilde uyarlayın.
- Her madde için önce genel soruyu sorun, ardından kendiliğinden ele alınmayan alt maddeleri araştırın.

### **[KAYIT YAPMA DAHİL OLMAK ÜZERE RIZA VE ONAY ALDIKTAN SONRA, KAYDI BAŞLATIN VE ARDINDAN GÖRÜŞME KOD NUMARASINI BELİRLEYİN.]**

1. Bana biraz kendinden bahseder misin?
  - a. Kaç yaşındasın?
  - b. Okula gidiyor musun? (GÖRÜŞMEYİ YAPAN KİŞİ İÇİN NOT: BU KONUYA GERİ DÖNECEKSİNİZ. BU, KONUŞMAYI BAŞLATMAK İÇİNDİR)
  - c. Hangi sınıftasın?
2. Tütün yetiştiriciliğinde ne tür işler yapıyorsun / ailene yardım ediyor musun? [BELİRLİ BİR CEVAP YOKSA, BELİRLİ FAALİYETLER HAKKINDA HAFİFÇE SORULAR SORUN, ÖRNEĞİN TARLA HAZIRLIĞI, FİDAN BAKIMI, DİKİM, BİTKİ BAKIMI (YABANİ OT AYIKLAMA, BÖCEK İLAÇLARI VE GÜBRE UYGULAMASI, SULAMA), HASAT, İŞLEME (KURUTMA, DOĞRAMA, ASMA, VB.)]
3. Bu işleri ne sıklıkla yaparsın?

- a. Bu işleri yapmaya ilk kez kaç yaşında başladın?
4. Tütün yetiştiriciliğinde çevrende başka çalışan/ailelerine yardımcı olan çocuklar görüyor musun?
  - a. Eğer öyleyse, kaç yaşındalar?
  - b. Ne tür işler yapıyorlar?
5. Tütün yetiştiriciliğinde çalışmanın/ ailine yardım etmenin ana nedeni nedir?
6. Tütün tarımında en son çalıştığın/ailine yardımcı olduğun zamanı düşünerek bana bir gününü anlatır mısın?
  - a. Tütün tarlasına günün hangi saatinde gidiyorsun? Kiminle gidiyorsun? [BU SORU İLE İLGİLİ OLARAK GECE ÇALIŞMASINA KATILIP KATILMADIĞINI SORUN]
  - b. Oraya vardığında ne yapıyorsun? Sonra ne yapıyorsunuz? [GÖRÜŞMECİ: ÇOCUK GÜNÜNÜ TAMAMEN ANLATANA KADAR SORULARA DEVAM EDİN]
  - c. Eve ne zaman dönüyorsun? Eve dönme vaktinin geldiğini nasıl anlıyorsun?
  - d. Bu normal bir gün müydü? Değilse, neden?
7. Tütün yetiştiriciliğinde en sevmediğin veya en zor bulduğun iş nedir? Neden?
8. Çalışırken/ ailine yardım ederken nelere dikkat etmen gerekiyor? Kendini korumak için herhangi bir şey yapıyor musun? [KORUYUCU EKİPMANLAR VE YAYGIN TEHLİKELER HAKKINDA SORULAR SORUN]
  - a. Çalışman nedeniyle hiç yaralandın mı veya hastalandın mı? Bana biraz daha bilgi verir misin? [ÇOCUK KARARSIZ GÖRÜNÜYORSA VEYA BELİRSİZ CEVAP VERİYORSA, ŞU GİBİ YUMUŞAK SORULAR SORUN:]
    - i. Çalışırken hiç düştün mü?
    - ii. Alet kullanırken kendinizi kestiğin veya yaralandığın oldu mu?
    - iii. Çalışırken baş dönmesi, mide bulantısı veya baş ağrısı hissettiğin oldu mu?
    - iv. Sıcak veya duman nedeniyle çok yorgun düştüğün veya nefes almakta zorlandığın zamanlar oldu mu?
    - v. Tütün yapraklarıyla uğraştıktan sonra cildinde kızarıklık oldu mu veya mide bulantısı hissettin mi?
  - b. Tarlada başka birinin yaralandığını veya hastalandığını gördün mü? Ne olduğunu anlatır mısın? Bu durumlar sık yaşanır mı?
9. Ailen genellikle seninle çalışıyor mu? Çalışmıyorsa, kim seninle çalışıyor ve sana ne yapacağını söylüyor? [BAHEDİLEN KİŞİLERİN AİLE ÜYELERİ OLDUĞUNU BELİRLE]
10. Bu kişi/kişiler seni daha çok veya daha hızlı çalıştırmak için bir şey yapıyor mu? Bana daha fazla bilgi verir misin.
11. Hata yaparsan ne olur? Başın belaya girer mi? Bir örnek verebilir misin?

12. Ailen sana çalıştığın/yardımlı ettiğın için para veya harçlık veriyor mu? [ÇOCUK EVET DEDIĞİ TAKDİRDE SORUN]

- a. Ne kadar kazanıyorsun? [ÖDEMENİN ZAMAN ARALIKLARINI ÖĞREN, ÖRNEĞİN GÜN/HAFTA/TÜM HASAT/V.B. VEYA MİKTARLA, ÖRNEĞİN KİLO BAŞINA]
  - i. Kazandığın parayla ne almayı seviyorsun?
- b. [ÇOCUK HAYIR DEDIĞİ TAKDİRDE SORUN] Ailen sana yardımın karşılığında para, hediye veya ekstra ayrıcalıklar gibi bir şey veriyor mu?

13. (Yer türü) dışındaki hayatın hakkında daha fazla bilgi almak istiyorum.

- a. ÇOCUK OKULA GİDİYORSA: Okulu seviyor musun? Çalışman okula gitmeni veya ödevlerini yapmanı zorlaştırıyor mu? Lütfen açıklar mısın?
- b. OKULA GİTMİYORSA: Okula gitmediğini söyledin. Bana bununla ilgili daha fazla bilgi verir misin?

**[GÖRÜŞMEYİ POZİTİF BİR NOTLA SONLANDIRMAK İÇİN AŞAĞIDAKİ SORULARDAN BİRİNİ VEYA İKİSİNİ SORUN]**

14. Eğlenmek için ne yapmaktan hoşlanırsın? Bana bununla ilgili daha fazla bilgi verir misin?

15. Gelecekte ne tür bir iş yapmak istersin?